The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7434. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY WINS THE FRESHMAN RACE.

THE NIGHT AND MORNING BEFORE THE RACE—THE FRIENDS OF THE RIVAL CREWS—ENTHUSIASM OF THE LADIES—DISTRIBUTION OF TICKETS—THE RUSH FOR CARRIAGES—A QUIET DRIVE TO THE COURSE BY WAY OF LAKE LONELY—THE GRAND STAND THIS YEAR AND LAST—THE SCULL RACE A FAILURE—THE FRESHMEN—HARVARD AHEAD DOWN TO THE LAST QUARTER—CORNELL'S VICTORY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, July 13, 1875.

This is the morning of the Freshman race, and although the general public is not intensely interested in the affair, and indeed hardly knows the names of the contesting colleges, yet the excitement of the hour begins to tell upon them all. For there are now such numbers of enthusiastic regattarians present that they completely rule the roast, and the rest of the world follow submissively where they lead. They are composed almost entirely of collegians who have come to assist their comrades of the oar by liberal shoutings, and of young ladies who are prepared to do anything to prove their devotion to the colleges of their brothers and cousins. They would even dance the German until they dropped with fatigue if any one hinted that by so doing a favored six would stand a better chance. Nor need the country correspondents scorn them and deride their knowledge of rowing, as I perceive they are doing. The fact is, the great majority of the young ladies who talk regatta have been so exceedingly well coached by their tutors that theoretically they know all about it. If Kennedy, of Yale, who gave a very interesting lecture on the manly art of rowing, were to be constituted an examining board, I am sure that the ladies of at least four colleges would take high honors. These are Columbia, Yale, Harvard, and Amherst. Each of these happy colleges has a host of young fellows and lovely girls who believe in their Alma Mater for ever and ever, and know that their six and their's alone must win. And their grand and, let me say, touching enthusiasm is ample enough to take in the Freshmen, who otherwise would, I fancy, row to an empty grand stand.

It is the general opinion that Amherst has done nobly and amply redeemed all promises. The boys fell out of line when the change was made to Saratoga, but recognizing the fact that the regatta was now a national affair, whose bounds could not be confined within any limits, they returned to their place in the front of battle. They have not only sent a crew, but moreover they have sent also a number of Amherstians, both male and female, whose purple and white badges are in sufficient numbers to make head against the crowds that bear the blue and white, the blue and the crimson. The staid old Clarendon is transformed by these collegiate butterflies, who frisk through the grounds and about the columns of the façade and about the piazzas to the wonderment and delight of the grave and reverend seniors who there belong. The children, who are always numerous at the Clarendon, regard the college boys with awe, and twitch their mothers' elbows with a "Ma, are they going to row?" to which the fond parent answers evasively, not knowing, in truth, whether they are or no. These young Amherstians, if any, are rather more partial to Brown than to either Cornell, Harvard, or Princeton, and accordingly at the Clarendon Brown junior stock is high in the market. Elsewhere Harvard has the call, both because the knowing ones fancy the crew, and also because the Columbian sympathizers dominate everything at the Grand Union, and they are for Harvard, and the Harvard men are in great strength at Congress Hall, and they are intensely proud of their Freshman crew, and ready to prove that they must win, either by the inductive process of reasoning, or the English process, which is known as backing your opinion, or, in other words, betting.

Last night was devoted to obtaining tickets and to arranging for carriage hire. Each college crew received 100 tickets, which were distributed by the Commodores to the friends who came to rally round them. Then the crews which are remote from their homes, and unfriended, feel bad when they gaze upon the masses of shining white tickets and have no one to whom they can give them. The Columbians, who have four times as many friends as other colleges, generally, I think, send out scouts to the lonely ones to procure from them what they do not want, and this also must send a pang to the hearts of crews like Bowdoin and Dartmouth, who are remote, unfriended, and solitary, but by no means slow. They feel in their hearts that they are going to make a good race, and that the eyes of Maine and New-Hampshire are upon them, to use the language of the stump orator. But then the eyes of Maine and New-Hampshire will not be in the grand stand. There is, fortunately, an overwhelming fund of generosity in collegiate souls, and if Brown comes in ahead to-day, all the college boys will cheer them as they shoot on to the judges' stand, and will make up for their deficiency of representation. And so it will be on the great day. If Cornell or some outsider should send its stem ahead of all others, all college throats, irrespective of colors, will be cracked to do them honor, and every female handkerchief will be waved, without regard to the ribbons of the pretty soul.

When every one had tickets, the general public having purchased them, the next movement was to arrange for modes of transit. The stages have the advantage that they take people out for fifty cents, and they have the disadvantage of being utterly undiscoverable when one wants to get home again. The consequences have been that more people are inclined to spend money on carriages than last year, and the tariff has accordingly been raised to $25 a day. This is, I believe, the market price this morning. What it may be to-morrow I know not, but the truly wise engage their vehicle for both days. I have not the least doubt that many will pay very large sums, but I do hope that they will not call Saratoga a nest of swindlers on that account, as some angry ones did last year. Saratoga, all things considered, is cheaper than other watering-places; but the New-York paterfamilias, who spends more than he can afford in the Winter time to dazzle and distress the eyes of his neighbors, has always dreams of saving in the Summer time. What a fond delusion! As if a watering-place was not designed by the social contract for the very purpose of spending money! The folks who have carriages of their own were not half so overjoyed as one might suppose, for the road beyond Morris', or rather beyond the Vue de l'Eau House, is not exactly a thing of joy. Those who drive themselves in dog-carts and T-carts, &c., have been reconnoitering, and have about made up their minds that the cut in the hill, where the big willow trees are, is a "nasty bit." The readers of THE TIMES will observe that this peculiar expression is borrowed from over seas, and has been appropriated, as expressive, by the drivers of our young America who follow English fashions in things equine.

When conveyances were all settled, and the cares of pleasure were removed from our minds we lunched and talked on the piazza until far into the night. The flush of excitement made rosy every pretty cheek, the anticipation of coming enjoyment brightened every female eye. Even at our staid old Clarendon, where we go to bed with such regularity at orthodox hours, the gas burned brightly until far into the morning, and the sounds of bustling feet were heard in the many corridors. When the waters are out we must go with the tide. It is better to yield to the enthusiasm of our young friends and share their happiness than to remain in all the stately isolation of conscious intellectual superiority, and say, "Regattas delight not me, nor foot races either." And, besides, unless one should be a very strong sleeper, it would be difficult not to be at least a silent partner in the bustle of excitement around us. If people will come to bed at 2 o'clock in the morning, and will linger in the corridors to exchange ideas about the probable state of the weather at 11 o'clock, then those who are in adjoining rooms must participate. If buoyant youths will insist upon being woke up at 5 o'clock in the morning so as to be in time for the regatta six hours afterward, why as the porter can hardly knock to any purpose without making himself heard, other people must necessarily be awakened too. And so 'tis but to allow oneself to be carried by the current, to forget one's maturity, and to dream that one enjoys it too. And therefore I went to bed at the small hours, after talking regatta, regatta, regatta all the evening, and rose when my neighbors were called, breakfasted at an early hour, and set off, in a conveyance for which I paid a fearful price, at least one hour before there was the least necessity.

THE RACE SEEN FROM THE GRAND STAND.

Warned by the experience of last year, when the carriages were so thronged on Union avenue that fast and slow teams were reduced to the same dead level of a slow foot pace, I went this year by the old road that skirts the hills around Lake Lonely. There were many private teams that did the same thing, but not so many as to be a bar to tolerably rapid traveling. By choosing this road we not only escaped hindrances of locomotion, but we also got away from dust and pedestrians, and in fact all the annoyances of a crowded thoroughfare. The scenery also is very pleasing, and the glimpses of Lake Lonely, lying at the foot of mountainous slopes covered with tall pines and leafy oaks, are very beautiful. The turn, where the road debouches into the main road, was a scene of picturesque confusion, for as early as 9 o'clock the carriages began to gather in the vicinity and the occupants began to stream over the meadows to the grand stand. A man was stationed at the approach to a little bridge over a stream of marsh water, who received the tickets and tore off the coupons. Then every one began to examine their papers and wonder in what part of the long skeleton of timber that stretched before them, they were entitled to claim a seat. There was a rough, pontoon-like structure upon the water at the very end, which was evidently sacred to the press; there was a comfortable stretch of stand, with an awning as protection from the sun's rays, and boards arranged for the support of one's back. But there were policemen guarding this part, which was only for those who had purchased their tickets at the different hotels. Finally, there were the stands surmounted by the college flags. These had no awnings and no back-boards, but were, however, in a good position for seeing all the race save the extreme finish.

The college boys and their friends mustered contentedly around their flags, without being envious of the superior quarters assigned to those who paid. Last year, when the hotels gave away their tickets, they were disregarded, and every lady would not be satisfied unless she had a seat devoted specially to some one of the colleges. On that occasion the public seats were unguarded, but the most jealous supervision was used to prevent any one from sitting under the college flags save those who were entitled to that privilege. This year there was no such scrutiny, and any one who had a ticket might seat himself under the flag of his choice. We, who remembered the past, could not but smile at the change, and were amused to see that money was king again at Saratoga. And the college boys took the matter in the same spirit, and mustered, as of old, under their colors, every man at first making it a point of duty to sit in his own district and not elsewhere. But by degrees men would discover some lady of their acquaintance seated under rival banners and would glide off. Others got tired of the cramped attitude, and began to stroll up and down the plank promenade. And others got into little knots and sat down in the shade of the scantily-leafed trees that grew here and there along the stretch of the grand stand.

Nobody paid any attention to the firing of guns on this occasion. We heard them, but we heeded not, for we did not expect the least punctuality. The shore was littered with boats of different kinds, and between it and the buoys there were men rowing about in single-sculls. Eager questions flew round—"Which is Yale?" "Which is Harvard?"—but nobody knew, though many volunteered the wished-for information. At last a telegraphic operator, belonging to the Atlantic and Pacific, who had a station at the grand stand, shouted out, "Harvard has started alone." Everybody grinned at this information, but, sure enough, in about fifteen minutes a man wearing Harvard cap and breeches was observed rowing swiftly down the course. "Where's Kennedy, of Yale?" was the cry. We looked and looked, and then we questioned Yale men. They answered that the scull race was after the Freshman race. The programme said otherwise. In a little while a man discovered Kennedy rowing leisurely among the amateurs, and shouted to him a question about the race. He drew in to the shore, and said that he had waited and waited, and at last was rowing down to the judges' stand to find out about it. It was his impression that the scull race was after the Freshman race. I grieve to say that the boys of every college who heard this explanation muttered "Too thin," and some went the length of laughing derisively. It was the general opinion that Cook was afraid to risk him, although he would surely have won, believing that the exertion would spoil him for the great race. He is Yale's starboard stroke.

Although this was decidedly an unsatisfactory result, especially to the ladies, who evidently pondered deeply over the subject, without reaching in the least a satisfactory solution, yet it was capital to find the umpire willing to act so decidedly. While we were thinking over these matters, and wondering what Yale meant by its most extraordinary conduct, somebody discovered that the steam-boat was in motion that was to accompany the crews. Careful watching of the water on each side of the vessel disclosed the fact that five black dots were accompanying her. This we all understood meant that the boats had started and were coming down the course in full rivalry. But why five? The programme only gave four, and there were no others known to the general public. A Columbian let me into the secret. A scratch crew of Columbias, including Cornell and Simpson, of last year's winners, were accompanying the boats. The flotilla came nearer and nearer, and at last at half a mile from the finish we could clearly discern Harvard rowing splendidly, with a commanding lead, the other four boats being well in line. They rowed in the same position for a quarter of a mile, when Harvard began to die away, and Cornell, with a fierce spurt, went to the lead, Brown trying very hard upon her quarter to keep up. But the young Cornelians were rowing as strongly and fiercely as if they had just started, and they went toward the finish clear winners. We who were in the south end of the stand were left a little in doubt of the result, because we could not see the finish. All that we could see when the envious point shut out the view of the contest was that Cornell had a clear lead. Harvard away on the other side of the steamer, was evidently second, and the Columbia scratch crew were just passing Brown. Princeton was away in the rear. And the finish, moreover, being further from the shore than last year, we had not the same opportunity of seeing the crews, who were still more remote from the collegiate part of the grand stand. But it was an intensely exciting struggle, (as far as we could see it,) and it was in reality decided at the last buoy but one. Although the crews had to row one-eighth of a mile further, the positions did not vary from about what we saw when they disappeared behind the point. It, however, would be a good thing if the Regatta Fund Committee would kindly construct the grand stand so as to make the finish visible to three-fourths of the people present. As it stands now, nobody can see the finish save those at the northern end.

GAR.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE RACE.

POSITIONS OF THE CREWS FROM START TO FINISH—HOW HARVARD LOST AND CORNELL WON—THE CREWS AND THEIR EQUIPMENT.

The cannon boomed its warning signal promptly on time, 10:30 A. M., and Julian Kennedy, of Yale, immediately started from his boat-house, at the north end of the lake, for the starting-point. The umpire's boat and the two steamers carrying the judges and the press now steamed to the upper end of the course and awaited the arrival of the scullers. W. F. Weld, of Harvard, soon made his appearance, but 11 o'clock passed without a sign of Kennedy appearing. Another twenty minutes' grace was allowed, but still nothing was seen of the Yale man, therefore the umpire ordered Weld in position for the start, with the injunction to report to the Judge at the finish, and gave him the word. Mr. Weld then left smilingly, jogging over the two-mile course at his ease. No time taken.

The preparatory signal for the Freshman crews was promptly fired at 11:30 A. M., but considerable time elapsed before the four crews drew in line, as follows, numbering from west to east: 1, Cornell; 2, Brown; 3, Princeton; 4, Harvard. The following statistics of the crews were taken the evening preceding the race:

THE FRESHMAN CREWS.

CORNELL.

	Age.	H't.	W't.
Bow, Lynde Palmer, S., Plattsburg, N. Y.	19	5.6	132
No. 2, James L. Camp, S., Dixon, Ill.	19	5.9½	150
No. 3, Vernon de Loss Grave, S., Richmond, Ind.	19	5.9½	165
No. 4, Albert W. Smith, M. A., Westmoreland, N. Y.	18	6.1	158
No. 5, Harris I. Carpenter, M. M., Milford, Mass.	21	5.10	166
Stroke, John Lewis, M. A., Ithaca, N. Y.	19	5.9	155

Paper boat. Color, cornelian and white.

BROWN.

	Age.	H't.	W't.
Bow, Isaac O. Winslow, Larone, Me.	19	5.9½	145
No. 2, Richard Case, Canton, Conn.	21	5.11	150
No. 3, Alfred N. Fairbank, William, N. H.	23	5.9½	156
No. 4, Freeman T. Whitman, Queens County, N. S.	24	5.9	130
No. 5, George Goodwin, Providence, R. I.	18	5.8	130
Stroke, James B. Parrott, Darlington, S. C.	21	5.10½	154

Cedar boat.

PRINCETON.

	Age.	Ht.	W't.
Bow, John C. Thurston, New-York	17	5.7¾	135
No. 2, Isaac H. Hess, Fair Hill, Md.	19	5.10	153
No. 3, John McFarland, Winchester, Penn.	19	5.10	155
No. 4, E. J. Van Lennep, Great Barrington, Mass.	18	6.0	156
No. 5, R. F. Karge, Princeton, N. J.	18	6.0	175
Stroke, Hugh L. Stevenson, New-York	19	5.10	161

Fearon cedar boat, 49 by 6 by 21.

HARVARD.

	Age.	H'ht.	W't.
Bow, Alfred W. Morgan, New-York	20	5.10½	152
No. 2, William A. Bancroft, Cambridge, Mass.	20	5.9½	158
No. 3, W. M. Lemoyne, Chicago, Ill.	20	5.8¾	163
No. 4, Philip Van Rensselaer Ely, Marquette, Mich.	19	5.10	164
No. 5, L. N. Littauer, New-York	16	5.7½	148
Stroke, Augustus P. Loring, Beverly Farms, Mass.	18	5.9¾	150

Blakey cedar boat, 50 by 20¾, color crimson.

THE RACE.

A very even start was made and the four crews moved away in an unbroken column, which was, however, broken by Harvard on the right ere the first quarter mile was completed. The Princeton boat here made a hard sheer to starboard, which took her out of her water, but before the half-mile flag was reached she was again on a true course, and from this out all the crews steered unusually well, especially for Freshmen. Approaching the end of the first mile Harvard began to creep to the front, with Brown, Cornell, and Princeton following in the order named, but so closely that there was scarcely more difference than ten feet between the bows of the four boats together. Harvard and Brown then commenced to draw out of the line, rowing very steadily and in much better form than Freshmen are wont to row. The Harvard boat, keeping a splendid course, now gained a lead of a quarter length, but were held at this by Brown, with Cornell just peeping out before Princeton. The first mile was done by Harvard in 5:32. There was no material change in their positions during the next half mile, but nearing the end of the second mile Princeton made a strong effort to come up with the leaders, and once more breasted Cornell, who were third, Brown making up the few feet which Harvard had to spare with an admirable spurt. Here, however, the port side of the Brown boat was seen to dip an instant, and its headway was checked, losing her a half length; this was occasioned by a crab—the result of rowing a race with new, untried oars. Vexed, but not discouraged, Brown set to work to repair her loss, and made a gallant spurt, which brought her almost level with the Princeton boat, which was making a hard fight with Cornell. Harvard still held her own, however, and finished the second mile in 11:31, but the Cornell men had evidently reserved some power, because their boat now began to creep up on the leader, and inch by inch they cut down the difference, until at the beginning of the last half mile the Cornelians had sent their colors to the front.

A quarter-mile from the finish, Cornell, Harvard, and Brown were again in almost as perfect a line as when they started with Princeton hanging gamely to their quarter, and here the balance of what was left in the men was called for. Cornell quickly responded with the deciding spurt, which carried their colors to victory with a short length to spare from Harvard, the latter leading Brown by but a few feet; Princeton showing a gap of a half clear length, the only open water seen between the boats during the race.

THE TIME AND ORDER OF FINISH.

1. Cornell	17:32¼
2. Harvard	17:37¼
3. Brown	17:39¼
4. Princeton	17:49¼

AT THE GRAND STAND.

THE REPRESSED ENTHUSIASM OF THIS MORNING—THE CARRIAGE MARKET SHORT, AND PRICES UP—THE SIGNALING ARRANGEMENTS—THE SCENES AROUND AND ON THE LAKE—A BUCOLIC OBSERVATORY—AN INCONVENIENT REPORTER'S STAND—THE FIRST GUN—KENNEDY'S MISTAKE—A TRULY SINGLE-SCULL RACE—THE FRESHMAN RACE—THE INTENSE EXCITEMENT OF THE CROWD—A FINE RACE AND CAPITAL FINISH, WITH CORNELL TO THE FORE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 13, 1875.

The late trains last night and the early ones this morning brought up immense crowds, and Saratoga began to put on a gala appearance. The attendance, however, was not nearly so great as last year. The morning broke with a cloudless sky and with just the faintest whisper of a breeze. Disheveled heads peering out of chamber windows pronounced the prospect "lovely," and contentment reigned over the matutinal toilet. People had made a compromise with their enthusiasm, and Saratoga was still sleeping soundly at 7 o'clock. At that hour, according to preconcerted arrangement, the screeching of steam whistles, the clanging of numerous bells, and simultaneous rapping at chamber doors awoke the populace, who needed no further warning to spring out of their beds. Thence all was bustle—though leisurely and decorous bustle—until 9 o'clock. This dignified, half-way condition of excitement over the race was the most marked feature of the day. The only persons who manifested any hurry or heat were those unfortunates whose procrastination or lateness of arrival compelled them to hunt around at the eleventh hour for means of conveyance to the lake. Even yesterday afternoon it was almost impossible to obtain a vehicle for love or money, and the few that remained unengaged were snapped up at rates varying from $25 to $35 per day. This morning the country round about was scoured for farmers' wagons, for which $5 to $10 per seat was charged and given willingly. Many with plenty of money in their pockets and willing to spend it were forced to foot it the entire six miles. Some, rather than do that, reluctantly remained in the hotels, hoping for better things to-morrow.

At 9 o'clock, when breakfast had been satisfactorily disposed of and the consequent cigar leisurely smoked, the procession of vehicles began to wind its way down Union avenue, though some of the more eager ones had gone ahead as early as an hour and a half before. Every carriage was filled with merry, gayly-dressed people. Nearly every private establishment proclaimed the sentiments of its occupants by a bit of color floating from whip or reins. Some carried pennants of blue, or magenta, or brown, or black-and-tan, as the case might be. Hardly a vehicle of any sort in which some token in the ribbons of the gentlemen's hats or the dresses of the ladies did not proclaim the presence of the adherents of one college or the other. The drive down to the lake was magnificent. Numerous watering-carts had laid the dust of the road, the air was delightfully cool, the eye rested on either side upon a country unsurpassed in diversified beauty, and the delicious scent of new-mown hay and a myriad of wild flowers hung suspended in the atmosphere. The scene as the top of the bluff, the bottom of whose slope is kissed by the limpid waters of the lake, was reached, was worthy of those through which the excursionists had just passed. The leafy grove at the base of the hill had been fitted up with hitching ropes strung from tree to tree, and already a great part of the space was filled with carriages, whose recent occupants were pouring in a solid mass across the wooden bridge over the marsh in the direction of the grand stand.

The grand stand was in semi-circular form on the extreme edge of a projecting point of sand on the west bank, where the lake begins to widen out. It was a very temporary affair indeed, being composed of mere rough, open trestle work, supporting unplaned boards for seats. In the centre a canopy had been erected, but the two wings were entirely unprotected from the sun. In front a number of joists had been placed edgewise in the wet sand down to the very edge of the water, and over these many boards had been loosely laid to serve as additional seats in case the attendance should exceed the 12,000 which the stand proper was supposed to be able to accommodate. Just in front of the finishing line of stakes, and about twenty-five feet from shore, was a platform for the judges firmly fixed on posts driven into the weedy bottom of the shallow lake. On it was an arrangement for marking the positions of the contesting oarsmen at the various subdivisions of the course. This consisted of a rough framework, supporting two transverse wires, to the top one of which were attached small square black-boards, with the signs "Mile, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1, ½" painted on them in white characters. The lower wire held four similar boards, marked with the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, indicative of the positions of the four contesting crews. To these boards were attached strings, the pulling of any of which served to raise one of the boards. Thus, when the signal-man wanted to inform the spectators that Brown was ahead at the half mile, he pulled the strings attached to the boards inscribed 2 and ½. The programmes in the hands of the public gave the key. Beside the judges' stand was a smaller platform on which was stationed a man with a telescope mounted on a tripod. It was his business to watch signal stations that had been established along the shore of the lake facing the various subdivisions of the course. Judges were at each of these stations who timed the passage of the crews. They were provided with large square wooden frames covered with black cloth on which were painted cabalistic white letters. At the proper moment they held up one of these signals, and the man with the telescope read it, and communicated to the man in charge of the strings the information that at such a point such a college was ahead, and the latter made it public. That was as far as the system went.

The crowd continued to pour into the grand stand without seemingly intermission until long after the hour set for the beginning of the contest, and by that time all except the extreme northern end, the turn of which shuts out a great part of the view of the lake, was fully occupied, at least half the assemblage being ladies. A great many, rather than make use of the vacant portion, gathered on the loose boards and sands and stumps of trees bordering the water in front, and every projecting point of land around the lake as far as the glass could reach was crowded with persons comfortably squatted in the grass. The proprietor of a high potato-planted hill, south of and behind the stand, had erected a tall wooden tower of two stories on the point nearest the lake, and thence a large congregation of his friends obtained a magnificent view of the regatta. Hundreds of persons crowded three small canopied barges which private enterprise towed out to the east of the finishing line and anchored there, and hundreds of others sailed about in row-boats, from many of which floated the colors of one or the other crew. The reporters' stand was a most inconvenient affair, a long, music-platform sort of arrangement placed about ten feet from shore, and some distance to the north of the finishing line, and to add to the discomfort of the scribes, press tickets had been given out with too much liberality, and hundreds got on it who had no business there, crowding those who had out of the best places, or jostling them so that working was difficult. Nearly everybody had a field or an opera glass, and not a few were provided with telescopes of formidable proportions. The ladies' dresses were remarkable only for the ingenuity with which college colors were made to harmonize with tastefulness; indeed, partisanship was displayed in every conceivable manner, by bows of ribbon tacked on in every imaginable spot, by the color of veils and hatbands, by streamers floating from tops of parasols, by hue of gloves and of stockings, the peculiar construction of the grand stand showing this latter off to great advantage. Banners floated from poles at equal distances, and the adherents of the various colleges rallied, each set under the color dearest their hearts, which gave an exceedingly pleasing and variegated effect. Harvard's red preponderated, with Columbia next, then Princeton, and others in lesser proportion.

A number of uncouth country youngsters, labeled Police, lounged through the crowd doing nothing, and a shoal of boys were selling programmes giving weight, age, and color of contestants, lithographs of the lake, rowing calendars, gum-drops, lemonade, and all sorts of indigestibles. Two telegraph offices, with wires direct to the town, completed the picture.

The dull thud of a distant gun shook the still atmosphere at 10:30 o'clock, and a puff of smoke burst from the base of Snake Hill on the east bank, the point of starting. The day thus far was redeeming the promise of the morning. The lake was like a mirror, with a slight haze veiling the cultivated slopes and wooded mounds of the distance, but a quarter of an hour later the second gun was heard in a smart breeze from the south-west, which broke the surface of the water into innumerable furrows and caused the parti-colored guidons attached to the long network of stakes marking the lanes to flutter angrily. It also gave rise to much excited comment from the multitude, but it soon went down, as suddenly as it came. Another subject of earnest discussion as the hour drew near for the first race was the apparent want of heed of Julian Kennedy, Yale's champion single sculler. He had been around the grand stand all the morning in his shell, gliding in and out among the boats and platforms, stopping in front of this point to salute an acquaintance or dashing past that evidently to exhibit his splendid form to some knot of young ladies. Eleven o'clock went by and still he lingered. Those who knew who he was wondered, while those who did not strained their eyes in the endeavor to learn what was the cause of the delay.

At length a sculler was seen by those who had powerful glasses to move down the head of the lake, and some said that they could distinguish Harvard's colors. The referee's boat remained stationary; then a cry went up that the sculler had turned back, and it was taken for granted that there had been a false start, and others insisted that this was not true, and the majority, who could distinguish nothing at the distance, did not know what to believe. Even the judges seemed perplexed, and hesitated to hoist the American flag, the agreed sign that a start had been effected. Kennedy appeared to be the only man that was unconcerned. In the midst of the hubbub, a shell rowed by a single bare-backed oarsman suddenly shot down the middle of the lake past the judges' stand. The sculler had a red handkerchief bound about his brow. "Why, that's Harvard!" exclaimed one of the judges. The Harvard boys, who were congregated at the northern end of the stand sprang to their feet and gave vent to a hesitating "'Rah, 'Rah, 'Rah," which was immediately taken up at the other end, but in such a doubtful tone as to elicit a general laugh.

Meantime, the sculler having passed the stakes, stopped his boat with a quick turn of blades, and backing up to the judges' platform, said, quietly: "I was told to report to the judges." It was Weld! The astonished crowd pressed forward, and a hundred tongues asked, "What is the matter?" "I don't know," said Weld. "The other man did not turn up." A look of disappointment overspread the countenances of the spectators, and expressions such as, "Well, that's sickening," were heard on all sides. A diversion was created at this point by the breaking of a seat on the edge of the lake, and the precipitation of a score of eager college men into the water. The chagrin passed away in an outburst of laughter, however. Weld threw his shirt over his head and rowed leisurely along the bank, stopping every few feet to repeat his explanation of the walk-over, his repetition being greeted with the peculiar "'Rah" of the college and a clapping of hands by ladies. Kennedy here glided up to the judges' stand, and said that he thought the Freshman race was to be first. He was asked how he got that notion into his head, and responded that he had supposed so all along. His manner was not expressive of much sorrow, and those who were near him gave vent to their disgust in terms which would not have pleased him had he heard them. The general opinion was that he had purposely given away the race, lest the strain should have a bad effect upon him in to-morrow's contest.

Meantime—at 11:58—the boom of another gun had resounded across the water, and a minute after the flag went up on the judges' stand. Instantly Weld, Kennedy, and everything else was forgotten, and there was a rush to the front and a general leveling of glasses in the direction of Snake Hill. The dim black speck which was known to be the referee's boat was seen to be moving, but no sign of racers appeared. The distance was too great. Then all eyes were turned to the judges' stand. A few minutes of suspense followed. Suddenly the telescope man turned and said something, and instantly up went the signals that Brown was ahead at the half—an entirely wrong signal, by the way. The announcement elicited no demonstration, but everybody turned once more in the direction of the approaching little steamer. Still nothing could be seen. A few minutes of intense excitement prevailed, then up went the signal, "Princeton ahead at the mile," and the wearers of the orange shouted wildly. Almost immediately, however, Brown's figure was pulled up by the side of Princeton's, and a strong murmur of disapproval ran through the crowd. The signal-man said in explanation that he had made a mistake. Brown was still ahead, whereupon the Brownites vigorously clapped their hands. Then there was a long wait, and the crowd again murmured. Some called out that it was time for another signal. The signal-man explained that no news had been received from the mile and a half. Almost immediately after the signal went up that Brown still maintained the lead at the two miles—another error.

Just then small specks grew out of the water, from whose sides tiny glints of sunlight flashed, and the excitement found vent in an indefinable roar, followed by shouts of "There they are." Harvard appeared to be leading, with the others in an oblique line backward, Cornell, which was nearest shore, seeming to be behind. All were not sure of this, however, and a faint attempt at applause died down into eager silence. The excitement increased every instant. Everybody pressed forward, and there was a general shout of "Sit down!" and "Hats off in front!" Gradually, as the sky became overclouded, the specks developed into racing boats, and, at the two and one-half miles, it was seen for certain that Harvard was leading. "'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah!" went up on every side, and, as if this was the signal for an era of uncontrolled excitement, wild yells and shouts broke out from the assembled multitude, intermingled with cries of "Harvard! Harvard!" On they came, parting the water like keen-edged cimeters. The crowd on the banks above rose to their feet and raced down the bank, cheering and waving hats and canes. Princeton turned a little out of her course, and this gave rise to a fresh outburst. Then Brown and Cornell were seen to spurt and gradually to creep upon their adversary. Several small boats lay in the track of Cornell, which was nearest the shore. Everybody, even the judges, shouted madly to them to get out of the way, and Cornell's bow oar half turned in alarm. The small boats scattered back, and Cornell swept steadily on. The rowers were now almost at the end of the line of stakes. Another sweep of the oars, and it seemed that Harvard would be the victor. Suddenly she was seen to falter, and then Brown gave way, but Cornell held like a rock, and the next instant her prow went past the line like a flash, a clear half length in front of Harvard, which was a full length in advance of Brown, Princeton being two lengths in the rear of all. A scratch crew, wearing Columbia's colors, came in between Harvard and Brown.

All this happened before one could think. The excitement was tremendous. The grand stand was emptied instantly, and the crowd, delirious with enthusiasm, rushed to the bank to where the victors had paddled their boat. Numbers of Cornellians rushed to the front, and, still shouting, threw oranges and apples to the crew. One man ran into the water, and, grasping an oar-blade dragged the shell nearer the shore; then six stout collegians grasped the glistening, brown-backed oarsmen around their waists, and, lifting them upon their shoulders, carried them bodily the entire length of the crowd, who cheered like wild Indians, while women madly waved their handkerchiefs and shouted at the top of their lungs. For a few minutes the scene was indescribable. Finally the triumphant crew were permitted to return to their boat, and the multitude poured over the little bridge in search of their several vehicles. The defeated crews remained silently on their oars in the lake. Brown and Princeton soon started homeward, but Harvard waited until the victors turned their prow from shore. Then they greeted them with their peculiar "Rah!" "Rah!" "Rah!" to which Cornell responded with an old-fashioned cheer for Harvard. The seeming physical superiority of the latter crew was very striking when now noticed for the first time, and was commented upon by those on shore in genuine surprise considering the result. As the two crews started back for Snake Hill they were given a parting cheer, and the last lingerers dispersed.

The ride to town was made under a scorching sun, and hardly had the crowd got fairly under shelter than a series of tremendous thunder and hail storms set in, which lasted all the afternoon. The Cornellians are exceedingly jubilant this evening, as they well may be.

IN THE WAKE OF THE CREWS.

THE JUDGES' STEAMERS DISTANCED BY THE ROWERS—CORNELL ASTERN AT THE START—PRINCETON AHEAD AT THE FIRST MILE STAKE—HARVARD LEADS TO THE LAST QUARTER—CORNELL'S SPLENDID CLOSING AND WINNING EFFORT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEAMER MARY, SARATOGA LAKE, }
TUESDAY, July 13, 1875. }

Three steamers—Commodore Brady, Mary, and Madge—were in waiting at the little dock at the north-east end of Saratoga Lake this morning to take the judges, members of the press, and referee up the waters to the starting point of the Freshman race off Snake Hill. The latter was by far the fastest boat, and was therefore assigned to the referee. The other two were small craft, unable to accommodate many persons besides the judges. On the Mary three were judges—Messrs. E. G. Love, of Hamilton College; R. K. Cross, of Princeton, and J. K. Rees, of Columbia. Before any of the little propellors left the dock much dissatisfaction was felt by their passengers at the delay occasioned by inexplicable unreadiness to depart. The Mary was notably behind-hand, having neither coal nor seats at 10 o'clock. The regatta was ordered for 11 o'clock, and the single-scull race between Kennedy, of Yale, and Weld, of Harvard, was expected to begin at least fifteen or twenty minutes prior to that hour. A gun from some point near Snake Hill was heard about 10:45, and the steamers were not ready to leave yet. The judges then grew impatient, and, after some further delay, succeeded in inducing the Captains to get under way. Once more a cannon's report broke upon their ears, and they insisted that no further time should be spent in dawdling about the narrows, so the Brady steamed away toward the starting point, and the Mary fooled around the neighborhood of the grand stand, waiting for the signal-men, whose duty it should be to indicate to the station boats during the progress of the race the leading boat at every half mile, at any rate. Their services proved unavailable, owing to the total inadequateness of the propeller to the task. She was no more able to keep up with the crews after they once got well down to their work than an old mud-scow propeller would have been.

Somewhere near 11 o clock the Mary headed up the lake in the wake of the Brady, and both were passed by the Madge, which reached the first mile stake-boat and swung around to start the scullers. Their course was to have been two miles from the above-named point to the "finish" south of Point Breeze, and it was thought by the judges that as they would surely get away before the Mary could reach the Madge, the former had better lie still at the half-mile line and take the rowers' time as they crossed it. Here followed more uncertainty, delay, and chagrin on the steamer, and no one knew what was going on in the referee's vessel. The first intimation that the judges had of anything unusual happening was a whistle, and immediately after a pair of oars were seen to flash in the sunlight as they were feathered above the water, and somebody exclaimed, "They are off." "No, they're not," and "I tell you they are," were flung from lip to lip, until the whole question was denied by the regatta wiseacres, when a solitary shell was seen to bear down toward us. "Why, that's no start," said a gentleman who has been generally regarded by certain persons as a boating authority. "That man is only pulling over the first mile just to try whether boats can live in this lump of a swell or not." "Lump of a swell!" Why at that moment there was not more than a respectable ripple on the surface of the lake, over which moved the gentlest of south-westerly winds. Not a bit of it; the man was simply winning the race by rowing over the course alone, his antagonist having, for some unknown cause, withdrawn from the contest. As the solitary rower passed us we saw that he was Weld, of Harvard. Kennedy, of Yale, the other man, was absent. As Weld went by the Columbia crew, on a practicing spurt, crossed him and gave him the slogan, "C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a!" but, stolid as an Indian, he noticed it not, and pulled away for the goal off Point Breeze, unattended by anybody. We, on the Mary, did not follow to learn what luck he had with his sole remaining adversary—time—but puffed away toward the Freshman's starting ground, where the Madge had already taken up a position. The Brady, with other members of the press and interested observers, remained at the first mile stakes to catch the race and follow it. We had almost reached the starting-place, a little to the southward of Snake Hill, when the referee sounded the whistle summoning the Freshmen to the struggle. Immediately our boat headed northward, at the line of the first half-mile. It was now 11:40 o'clock, and the wind was steady, but the water "ripply," not "lumpy."

And here the dull monotony of our "easing," "backing," "turning over," and drifting was broken by the appearance of Harvard shooting out from the dark foliage in the southern corner of the lake; Brown was next seen well out on the waters in another direction, with Princeton, too, promptly leaving her quarters in answer to the signal for "close action." "But where is Cornell," asked a dozen voices. A few moments elapsed, when the flash of an oar-blade caught our eye, and slowly creeping along under Snake Hill, a little to the eastward of Southgate's cottage, the Cornell boat was seen on its way to the race. "Ah! they are a little

Continued on the Fifth Page.

THE CAPE MAY REGATTA.

THE SCHOONER MADELEINE AND SLOOP VINDEX THE WINNERS.

AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE YACHTING DAY—A SPLENDID START—THE RESOLUTE GETS OFF FIRST—THE VARYING FORTUNES OF THE COURSE—MANAGEMENT OF THE YACHTS—THE IDLER GOES ROUND THE LIGHT-SHIP FIRST—THE HOME STRETCH—THE MADELEINE LOSES A SPAR, BUT WINS—THE TIME—PRESENTATION OF THE JUDGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAPE MAY, July 13.—If everything militated against the regatta yesterday, everything favored it to-day. Yesterday it was sombre, dull, stagnant. To-day it was clear sunshine, with sparkling waves and a breeze that was a perfect balm to the heart of a yachtsman. In the morning the wind was south-west, very light, as it nearly always is in the early hours of the day, but it gave good promise. The quarter was a proper one, yachtsmen said; the breeze would hold, and they were right. There were not so many general spectators on the beach as there would have been if the regatta had gone forward without any obstruction. The public ardor is usually cooled by such disappointments, but in this case at least there was no lack of general interest. The committee steam-boat, Tallapoosa, took her guests on board at the steam-boat landing, two miles from Cape May. A few more were put on board at the Congress Hall pier, and then the steamer took up the station off shore, and everything was ready for the start.

The fleet looked superb as it lay at the anchorage, all the principal sails set, and everything in a state of preparation. It consisted of the schooners Resolute, Idler, Mohawk, Madeleine, Rambler, Dreadnaught, Eva, Sunshine and Creely, and the sloops Vindex, Sadie, White Wing, and Kaiser Wilhelm. The Mohawk attracted a good deal of attention, as it was her first race, and yachtsmen were anxious to know if she would justify the high anticipations which had been entertained respecting her. It was the general feeling that, with plenty of wind, she would hold a foremost } position, even if she couldn't win after } conceding the time which she had to allow the other yachts. This confidence she justified by coming in first, but it is the fact, nevertheless, that, calculating from start to finish, the Madeleine sailed the course in shorter time. On the other hand, it may be fairly urged that the Madeleine, having lost nearly fifteen minutes in the start, when the wind was light, and having been allowed it later, when it was blowing fresh, the calculation would not hold good. It was satisfactory, at all events, that there was an opportunity for raising this question, for Madeleine escaped being ruled out under the fifteen-minute law by only two seconds. A coaster got in her way, and she was delayed in crossing the line, saving her time thus narrowly.

Most of the yachts took out with them the guests whom they brought down here on the cruise. Gen. Grubb, one of the members of the Regatta Committee, was on his own yacht, the Eva, and Mr. A. W. Markley, another of the committee, was on the Mohawk. The rest of the committee remained on the Tallapoosa. District Attorney Phelps was among the guests on the Resolute. The course was forty miles from the flag-boat at Cape May round the five-fathom light-ship, then round a stake-boat about three miles north-east of it, and home. The yachts had the wind on the beam both going and coming, and dead aft in the three miles between the light-ship and the stake-boat. The first gun was fired at 10:23, and the second ten minutes later.

The start was magnificent. The wind was a little south of south-west, and gave every indication of freshening. The Resolute, which appears to be always well handled, was manœuvring near the line, and the moment the signal was given made ready to cross first. This she also accomplished, but the Idler came down behind her under a full press of sail, and soon passed her. The Resolute was running on easy-working sail, but the Idler carried her flying jib, balloon jib, maintopmast staysail, and every inch of her canvas was drawing. She went out to windward of the Resolute. Next, with a short interval between them, came the smaller schooners, Sunshine and Creely, Sadie, White Wing, and Kaiser Wilhelm, next came the splendid flag-ship Mohawk, under nearly the same sails as the Idler. Just as she passed the line the Eva went by her to windward. The Dreadnaught, White Wing, Vindex, Rambler, and Sadie followed in the order named. There was a good deal of apprehension that the Madeleine would not cross the line within the fifteen-minute rule, and that she would be thus ruled out of the race. She dashed by, however, under a full press of sail, just two seconds before the gun proclaimed the time expired. Every one was delighted at this, for the Madeleine was, unquestionably, a favorite in the fleet. The small schooner Vesper was in close company with her, but only started to go over the course, inasmuch as she had arrived too late to be entered. She sails, however, for the sweepstakes to-morrow.

The time as they passed the line was as follows: Resolute, 10:35:53; Idler, 10:36:33; Sunshine, 10:37:52; Creely, 10:38:38; Kaiser Wilhelm, 10:39:05; Mohawk, 10:40:40; Eva, 10:40:43; Dreadnaught, 10:42:06; White Wing, 10:42:33; Vindex, 10:43:04; Rambler, 10:43:13; Sadie, 10:43:56; Madeleine, 10:46:58. All sail was now crowded on and the yachts were running for the light-ship on the starboard tack, and with the wind on their beam. The Idler was in unusual luck, and held her fine lead steadily. The Mohawk gradually made her way through the smaller yachts and took position after the Resolute, and the Madeleine left her rearmost position and went through the fleet in beautiful style. The Rambler had by this time sailed into fourth place, and was besides holding a good windward position, but the Dreadnaught had fallen back among the smaller yachts. Sunshine, which started third, was now last. The sloops showed their superior capacity in lying close to the wind, and also held pretty good places in the fleet. The Vindex was on the starboard quarter of Madeleine and was followed by the Kaiser Wilhelm, White Wing, and Sadie. As the yachts approached the light-ship the wind went round more to the south, and also freshened considerably. This served the Mowhawk, and she rapidly closed up on the starboard quarter of the Resolute, and went by her to windward with the speed of a steam-ship. She was now in hot pursuit of the Idler, but a stern chase is said to be a long one, and so it proved in this case.

The Idler was first round the light-ship, and spreading her sails wing and wing, was running free. The Mohawk followed with Resolute close behind; then came the Rambler, with the Madeleine in attendance, rapidly closing up the space between them. Such of the yachts as were timed round the flag passed it as follows: Idler, 12:25:16; Mohawk, 12:30:07; Resolute 12:31:16; Rambler, 12:37:11; Madeleine, 12:38:57; Vindex, 12:43:15; Eva, 12:43:57; Dreadnaught, 12h. 46m. 04s.; Kaiser Wilhelm, 12h. 51m. 05s.; sails were now spread wing and wing and the yachts made for the north-east stake-boat. The Madeleine closed up with the Rambler, the Eva passed the Vindex, and the Sadie passed the Dreadnaught. These were the only changes until the stake-boat was rounded. During the run home the wind continued to freshen, burying the lee rails of the Idler, while the Mohawk stood up to her work and gained rapidly. Now about two-thirds of the way home she passed to the leeward of the Idler, while the Madeleine also passed the Rambler, but to windward. Notwithstanding that the wind continued to freshen, the Idler behaved gallantly. The fact that there was but little sea on told greatly in her favor.

It now became certain that either the Idler or Madeleine would win on time allowance, although the Mohawk would lead the fleet, when some eight miles from home the back-stay of the Madeleine gave way and her fore topmast snapped. This caused her some temporary delay, but did not materially interfere with her chances. It will, however, put her out of the race to-morrow, as a spar could not be procured and fitted within the time. The yachts now dashed along toward the home flag-boat, passing it as follows, under the influence of a splendid breeze: Mohawk, 2h. 24m. 48s.; Idler, 2h. 25m. 58s.; Resolute, 2h. 27m. 40s.; Madeleine, 2h. 30m. 11s.; Rambler, 2h. 31m. 38s.; Eva, 2h. 44m. 5s.; Dreadnought, 2h. 48m. 39s.; Vindex, 2h. 51m. 5s.; Sadie, 3h. 2m. 50s.; Kaiser Wilhelm, 3h. 12m. 33s.; Creely, 3h. 22m. 40s.; the Sunshine and White Wing not timed. The corrected time, after making all allowances and calculations, would place the yachts as follows: Schooners—Madelaine, 3h. 47m. 36s.; Idler, 3h. 50m. 2s.; Rambler, 3h. 55m. 36s.; Eva, 3h. 57m. 52s.; Resolute, 3h. 58m. 48s.; Mohawk, 3h. 59m. 44s.; Dreadnought, 4h. 12m. 22s.; Crely, 4h. 29m. 40s. Sloops—Vindex, 3h. 53m. 27s.; Sadie, 3h. 59m. 39s.; Kaiser Wilhelm, 4h. 29m. 40s. The Madelaine and Vindex are thus the winners in their respective classes. The fame of the Madelaine, the beautiful yacht of the Commodore of the Brooklyn Club, is almost world wide. The Vindex is a handsome iron yacht, of the regular English cutter build, and is, as is generally said of her, a perfect little picture. The time is said to be the shortest recorded of any yachts in any waters.

To-night the prizes were presented in the Stockton Hotel to Messrs. Dickerson and Carter, the owners of the winning yachts. Subsequently there was a hop, which was largely attended. This evening a Philadelphia schooner, named the William Nelson, engaged in a trade known as anchor sweeping, parted her hawser and went ashore. She was left on the beach by the receding tide, but it is expected that she will be got off by to-morrow.

A GYPSY CAMP.

SOME GYPSY FAMILIES IN BROOKLYN—THEIR HORSE TRADING—THE DOGS AND THE CHILDREN—THEIR CHIEF—THEIR PECULIARITIES.

For the last two or three weeks there has been a gypsy camp nestled in the hilly grounds about half a mile from Prospect Park in Brooklyn. The assemblage consists of about thirty souls, the children being in large majority. The clan is an English one, and their chief is Uriah Wharton. As in patriarchal times, Uriah appears to be father and grand-father of the whole family. All seem to have the greatest reverence for their leader, and men, women, boys and girls obey him implicitly. The men are horse-traders. Around the camp, picking up what scanty food they can find, are some twenty horses, among them brood mares with their colts. The quality of the horses need not be expatiated upon. Most all of the steeds are sprung or spavined. Horse trades are of constant occurrence in the camp. People inclined to swap horses can be accommodated. At any time you can barter a sound horse for two foundered gypsy ones. The men seem to be adepts at their business, cleverly concealing the defects in their animals and vaunting such few points of excellence as they may possess. With the thorough knowledge they possess, a broken-down horse in a few weeks' time will come out of their hands as a high-mettled steed. Dogs of every variety bark and yelp at you in the camp. Here may be found setters, pointers, fox-hounds, terriers, bull-dogs, lurchers, "yaller dogs," and even an aristocratic grey-hound walks daintily around, apparently quite out of place. In fact, children and dogs abound. The women show their Eastern origin more than the men. These gypsy ladies have the aquiline nose, the small mouth, the dark eyes, the blue-black straight hair common to the stock. Their costume is tawdry, and they seem to delight in garish colors. These women seem to be good mothers, and the children are in such amazing profusion as to require their unceasing care. Fortune-telling, of course, falls into their line of business, and no end of silly people, pay their dollar to have these gypsies patter a fortune to them. The gypsy wagons are peculiar, something in shape like the Turkish Araba. In these conveyances the people sleep, some of the ambulant houses having inside of them prosaic four-poster beds. In their ordinary language the gypsies use English, resembling in accent and intonation that spoken by the peasantry in the south of England, but every now and then a guttural burst of Romanee rolls out and dissipates the idea that they are ordinary folks. "If you stay here much longer," said a TIMES representative to Uriah Wharton, "you will become Americanized. Our northern climate won't allow of this wandering about. In twenty years from now all these babies here, your grandchildren, will become good citizens, and will forget Egypt and their forebears."

"That's so, Sir," replied the chief. "I have been here off and on for thirty year, and I see it a coming. Mayoe it is for the best. Egypt don't get along as well here as in the old country. Classes is more mixed. Half the children in the camp are of mixed breed. I am, though, pure—of pure Egypt. We can make out here though, but in the old country life was pleasanter. When I was a young man there was a fair or a horse race every day. Horse-trading ain't what it used to be. Talk about a Norfolk jockey and his bein sharp! Why, Sir, a Yankee can give him points. They do tell me, Sir, horses in England is doubled in price of late, and that they are getting them over from France. I see Cruiser is dead. Lord Dorchester raised him. I know all about the Venison stock. You wouldn't mind sending me a newspaper now and then, would you, Sir?" Here was a revelation. A gypsy who wanted a newspaper! If only Mr. Borrow could hear that he would declare that the civilization of the gypsy, at least in America, had commenced. The gypsy camp was perfectly orderly. The people all seemed in good condition, and the children especially, with their ruddy faces and sunburnt limbs, were the pictures of health. A certain smallness of hands and feet, and the graceful poses taken by all the people, showed the peculiarities of an alien race.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES KEMBLE MASON.

The funeral of Charles Kemble Mason, for more than fifty years connected with the dramatic profession, took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Hillyard, No. 182 Quincy street, Brooklyn. Members of the Dramatic Fund, of which he was Treasurer, and relatives and friends of his own profession were present to pay a last tribute to one so long and so well known in dramatic circles. Among these were Mr. E. S. Connor, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. T. Hind, of the Park Theatre; Mr. E. F. Taylor, stage manager of the late Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre; Mr. George Beck, and W. B. Harrison, Secretary of the Dramatic Fund. The regular burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. John G. Bachus, Rector of the Church of the Reformation on Gates avenue, Brooklyn. A wreath and cross of pure white flowers and a tasteful bouquet were laid on the coffin, on which was the inscription:

Charles Kemble Mason.
Died July 11th, 1875.
Aged 72 yrs.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. W. Gibson, E. F. Taylor, George Beck, T. Hind, of New-York; Augustus Toedteberg, and W. S. Clirehugh, of Brooklyn. After the religious services the remains were taken to Cypress Hill for interment.

COMMENCEMENT OF ST. GABRIEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The eleventh annual Commencement of the St. Gabriel Gammar School was celebrated last evening in the school building, Thirty-sixth street, between First and Second avenues. The assembly room, in which the exercises were held, was appropriately decorated with flags and banners. The exercises were begun with the overture "Lodoiska," executed by the orchestra, and followed by the opening chorus, entitled, "Ode to Pope Pius IX.," by Rossini. Whittier's "Barbara Freitchie" was then recited by James F. Tynan, which was succeeded by the chorus "Land, Ho," and "Il Barbiere," a clarionet solo, from Rossini, executed by Prof. G. Peck. After the interpretation of a waltz from "Girofle-Girofla" by the orchestra, semi-annual certificates were presented to the honor students, which ceremony concluded Part I. of the programme. Part II. opened with the glee, "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind," after which the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice," was acted. After the presentation of various gold and silver medals, and the delivery of the valedictory by Thomas F. Casey, Commissioner William Wood delivered a short but very interesting address to the graduates. The entertainment closed with a march from "Faust," executed by the orchestra.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

In March last Robert J. Castle, a confidential clerk in United States Attorney Keasby's office, in Newark, N. J., suddenly disappeared and no trace was discovered of his whereabouts. It was hinted that he took moneys not belonging to him away with him, but this his friends denied and asserted that he had gone off on a spree. Yesterday morning Detective Murray, of Newark, appeared with Castle, whom he had arrested upon complaint of Silas P. Hinds, a piano manufacturer, of No. 21 Bank street. Mr. Hinds alleges that on the 8th of March last he intrusted Castle with $502 10, which Castle was to pay to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for interest due on a mortgage against the property of Mrs. Hinds, and that Castle decamped with the funds and appropriated them to his own use. It now appears that Castle has been home several days, and that his friends were taking steps to make good the defalcation. He is held to answer.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RAPID-TRANSIT SCHEMES.

SECOND MEETING OF THE RAPID-TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS—SEVERAL PLANS SUBMITTED—PLANS OF THE COMMISSION.

The second meeting of the Rapid-transit Commissioners was held yesterday noon in the room of the Court of Common Pleas, Part II. All the members of the board were present, President Seligman in the chair. Mayor Wickham was present during the early part of the meeting, which, at the request of many of the engineers introducing plans was held with closed doors. Thirty-seven communications were read by Col. Harrison, Secretary to the board, a majority of which asked for further information or an extension of time in which to send in their plans. Only four or five plans were received, these being generally accompanied by models. On motion of Commissioner Brown the Secretary was directed to give notice by advertisement that, for the purpose of expediting the business of the Commissioners, all persons having plans to suggest should do so on or before Aug. 1. President Seligman reported the plans received, which were laid before the commission, numbered in the order received, and will be classified as soon as possible. On motion it was agreed that the Commissioners should meet daily, excepting on Saturday, at 12 M., in the chamber of the Court of Common Pleas.

At the conclusion of the business meeting the plan of J. M. Hannahs was examined. A complete model of the railway, about four feet in length, was exhibited, and Mr. Hannahs gave a detailed explanation, occupying with the attending discussion nearly two hours' time. The Hannahs safety elevated railway was patented Aug. 2, 1870. It is a double track railway on single columns in the middle of the street, where the carriage ways are of sufficient width; that is, in the broad avenues and in parks and squares, but where streets are narrow like Broadway, columns are to be placed each side of the carriage way and connected by an arch-girder and the railway resting on said arches. Single tracks, however, on each side of the street can be carried on columns rising from the curbstone, and in business streets such is far preferable, in fact, such may be preferable generally. It can be curved from the middle to the side of the street with perfect ease. The main and valuable feature of this railway is the peculiar construction of the girders in connection with the rail, which constitutes the safety feature, and which is as follows: Girders 3 feet high are riveted up of boiler plates and angle iron in shape as shown. The rivets on the inner sides will be counter-sunk so as to leave a smooth surface. The girders are connected across the bottom by T-shaped cross-beams. On these cross-beams, near the girders are placed wooden stringers which are bolted down to the cross-beams. On the stringers are placed the T rails. The sides of the cars running very near the girders they could never get off the track; and should a wheel or axle break while at high speed, the bottom of the cars being only three inches from the rails, the drop would be scarcely perceptible, and it would slide along without concussion, careening, or damage. The estimated cost of construction is $700,000 per mile.

Considerable dissatisfaction was shown among many of those suggesting plans at not being allowed to attend the meeting, but at its conclusion Commissioner Jordan L. Mott stated to a TIMES reporter that they had adopted this course at the urgent solicitation of many prominent inventors who did not care at present to have their plans made public. It was probable that their sessions would be held with closed doors until the 1st of August. The plans would be numbered as received, and as many of them taken up each day as would allow of a detailed explanation from the inventor. The plans presented would not for the present be made public, and the Commissioners would not take any formal action in regard to any of them until all had been reviewed, and it was with a view to expedite this work that they had agreed to hold sessions each day, excepting Saturday. He could not state the plans that would be discussed at the session to-day.

Among other plans introduced yesterday was one of Messrs. Kitchen & Hatfield, of this City. It is for an elevated, double-track road, to run on the broad avenues of the City, the bed constituting a continuous bridge, resting upon posts at the sides of the avenues. The circular gave no figures or particulars as to the construction of the road, its inventors merely claiming for it comparative cheapness, facility of construction, greater comfort to passengers, great safety, and light appearance, reserving all details until called before the commission. Another plan was introduced by Mr. Gomez, architect, of this City, of which no particulars could be gained.

Mr. Hannahs has also submitted a plan to the Brooklyn Rapid-transit Commission, somewhat similar to that submitted in this City. Instead of single columns, the posts will be placed on either curb, and the track be laid in the middle of the transverse girders, as called for by the law passed for the benefit of Kings County. Mr. Hannahs offers to construct such a road six miles in length for $240,000, and $250,000 per mile, according to the width of the streets through which it may pass.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION—ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BAKER—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association was held at their rooms, No. 110 Pearl street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Benjamin P. Baker, the President, in the chair. After the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the President stated that the charter had been obtained for the association, and directed the Secretary to read it, after which it was adopted. The President then delivered an address upon the subject.

He said he had frequently been asked what the objects of the Cheap Transportation Association were, and what it had already done, or hoped to accomplish. Commercial men were generally too busy with their own affairs to become familiar with the inner workings of the transportation system, which unfortunately abounded with glaring defects, which bore directly and unfavorably upon the commerce, not only of the City, but of the whole country. By way of illustrating the case, he cited a recent report made by Sir John Swinburne, one of the English Trustees of the "leased line rental trust bonds" of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, who visited this country to investigate the affairs of the road, in which he said that "the position of the trusts was in most respects very unsatisfactory. Interests cross and conflict with each other, and powers are divided, mixed up, or overridden in a way that renders the whole subject hopelessly bewildering to an outsider; but one purpose is always clear—that money should be made by promoters; and one effect is always visible—wreck and ruin." There had been diversions of money to purposes for which it was never raised; fraudulent leases had been made, such as that of renting the Pithole line, eleven miles long, to the Atlantic and Great Western for $50,000 per annum, and the Pennsylvania petroleum line for $300,000, the one being valueless and the other unlaid. The same Pithole line had recently been sold to the President of the road for $590, at the instance of a creditor for $600. It had cost the Atlantic and Great Western £45,000, and contained £8,000 worth of rails. Other instances of jobbery in the management of this line were cited. The speaker said he believed that the present transportation system was replete with similar fraudulent cases, and such organizations as the one over which he presided were urgently needed to create public opinion which would render such practices impossible. The history of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads showed that the American public had been mercilessly swindled, as well as the English stockholders in the Atlantic and Great Western. Over $250,000,000 of obligations had been issued by those roads, not one-half of which had ever been paid. The legislation of the past decade had been largely in the interest of powerful rings of individuals, to the manifest detriment of the public at large. The avoidance or remission of taxes on railway property; the establishment of Credit Mobilier institutions of various kinds, by which revenues had been diverted from their legitimate purposes, and acts of like nature tending to the enrichment of a few at the expense of the whole public, and numerous other abuses of a similar character, proved the necessity of an existing organized body whose business it should be to watch over and protect the interest of the public in the system of transportation. The New-York Cheap Transportation Association had endeavored to do this, and had had ample cause for encouragement in its rapid progress. Much lower rates for transportation had prevailed during the year 1874 than had been recorded in any previous year; yet owing to economical and improved management, the net earnings were nearly equal to those of the previous year, which were the largest ever recorded. The speaker characterized this condition of affairs as the direct result of public opinion brought to bear upon the defects in the transportation system. The meaning it conveyed was that Credit Mobilier, fast freight lines, construction companies, bridge and supply companies, together with other mediums by which officers and managers of railways had enriched themselves at the expense of stockholders, were being crushed out, and that as honest, economical management was gradually introduced, lower rates could be given to the public without detriment to the interests of stockholders. The speaker asserted that his association had been instrumental in creating that public opinion which had produced such results. The time which the Directors had devoted to the subject, the researches they had made, and the information they had promulgated throughout the country, had exerted a powerful influence in the reformation of abuses in the transportation system. Through their influence elevators had been established, and the system of grading grain had become an assured fact. Through their influence the terminal charges on grain had been reduced, tolls on the canals had been lowered, the water fronts had been improved, and the question of rapid transit had been agitated. One more project was under consideration by them—the construction of a trunk line of railroad to the West, to be built on a "hard pan" basis, and to be owned and operated in the interest of the commerce of New-York. While the times had not been propitious for the launching of such a project, the association had collected a large amount of valuable data showing the cost and capabilities of such a road, all of which in the opinion of the speaker pointed in the strongest manner to the probability of its being able to carry freight at one half the average rates which had been charged during the past five years by the present inflated trunk lines and yet pay fair rates on capital actually invested.

On motion of Mr. Charles Watrous, the address of the President was placed on file.

A resolution was offered by Mr. John F. Henry amending the by-laws, in reference to the expenditure of money, by the insertion of the following clause: "No contracts shall be made for the expenditure of money beyond the amount in the Treasury." It was adopted.

Mr. Charles Watrous reported the following preamble and resolutions of respect to the memory of the late George L. Trask:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in whose hands are the issues of life, to remove by death our associate, George L. Trask, and

Whereas, It becometh us to bow in obedience to the will of God, and while recognizing His providence in all things, to perpetuate the virtues and example of our deceased friend; therefore,

Resolved, That we record with sorow the death of our associate and friend; that in his life we find the man of generous impulses and integrity, energetic and faithful in all the relations of life; that in his death this board has lost an influential and esteemed member, and New-York a good citizen.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Secretary, Mr. F. K. Thurber, read a communication from Mr. Charles Pratt, tendering his resignation as a Director, owing to the pressure of private business. On motion, it was laid on the table, and the Secretary was directed to confer with Mr. Pratt for the purpose of inducing him to withdraw his request. Thirty firms were next admitted to membership.

On motion of Mr. Merwin, the Railway Committee was directed to lay before the Commissioners on Rapid Transit appointed by the Mayor all the plans favored by the board.

OTHER RING SUITS.

POSSIBILITY OF PETER B. SWEENY'S RETURN—MR. PECKHAM'S PROPOSITION—THE SUITS AGAINST WALSH, COMAN, AND WATSON.

The counsel for the people engaged in prosecuting the civil suits against the members of the Tammany Ring decided at a consultation held last week to accept $150,000 bail from Peter B. Sweeny if he would appear and answer in the suit recently commenced against him for $7,000,000 and over. It was originally intended that Sweeny should be held like Tweed in the sum of $3,000,000, or more if he could be arrested in this City or elsewhere, but Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, after a conversation with Mr. John McKeon, Sweeny's counsel, discovered that the fugitive might be induced to return immediately and stand a trial if the bail it was proposed to exact from him was reduced to an amount of money for which he could find friends willing to become responsible. Mr. McKeon, in his conversation with Mr. Peckham, represented that his client's property was all attached under the suit commenced against him, and that fact, together with other embarrassments he shared in common with all property-holders at present, rendered it almost impossible for him to obtain more than $150,000 bail. At the consultation held by the people's lawyers shortly after the conversation referred to, it was decided that the following letter should be sent to Mr. McKeon:

NO. 20 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1875.

DEAR SIR: You have given me to understand that Peter B. Sweeny desires to appear and contest the civil suits against him, but is embarrassed by a difficulty in giving bail to any large amount.

If Mr. Sweeny was here so that he could be arrested we would hold him to bail in the largest amount to which we were entitled, but he is not here, and cannot be forced to come and submit to the process of the court. We are thus constrained to make such terms as are in our power.

You say that Mr. Sweeny can give bail in an amount not larger than $150,000, and that if that sum will be accepted he will appear. We think all obstacles to a fair trial of the case between him and the people ought to be removed, so that the truth may be ascertained and justice done. The amount you name will be accepted if Mr. Sweeny will appear and answer.

Your proposal should be promptly carried into execution, as time spent in treaty is lost to action.

Yours, truly, WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

HON. JOHN MCKEON.

Messrs. Peckham and O'Conor held a long consultation after the proceedings in relation to the reduction of Tweed's bail in the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, but the result of the conference was not made public. Mr. Peckham, while in company with Mr. O'Conor, was asked by a TIMES reporter if he had any information as to when Sweeny would return. He said that he had not, but would like very much to know. The only inference that could be drawn from this answer of Mr. Peckham was that he had not yet received a reply to his letter, but Mr. McKeon who, it is probable, now that he has been assured that the bail for Sweeny will be fixed to suit him, will counsel the latter to return to New York to answer in court next Fall. The last news of the whereabouts of Sweeny was that he was in Paris, and on the death of his brother, James M. Sweeny, it was rumored that he would return home with the body of the deceased.

Ex-Attorney General Barlow, who has been in charge of the prosecution of the suits against Coman and John P. Walsh, who, with Ingersoll and Norton, were Court-house Commissioners under the Ring, was questioned yesterday in regard to those suits. He said that Walsh's counsel had made some overtures to the prosecution looking to a settlement of the suit against him. It was proposed to raise $25,000, with interest, and to pay the money to the City if the suit against the ex-Commissioner was abandoned. As this was all the money that Walsh is believed to have taken from the Treasury, it will in all probability be accepted, and the suit be discontinued.

Walsh, it is said, is now in hiding in New-York. Several other members of the Ring have offered to pay back a portion of their ill-gotten gains in sums ranging from fifty thousand dollars to millions of dollars, if their prosecutors will "let them alone" hereafter, but the latter are hopeful of getting more in good time than has been yet offered. The $700,000 left by the Ring Auditor Watson at his death is safely locked up in pursuance of the order of Surrogate Hutchings, with the United States Trust Company until all claims against the estate are satisfied. The people's lawyers are very hopeful that they will obtain a judgment for the whole amount.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

ELECTION OF A NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS YESTERDAY—SIGNAL FAILURE OF THE OPPOSITION TICKET.

The annual election for Directors of the Erie Railway Company was held yesterday at the offices of the company, at the foot of Chambers street. There were two tickets in the field, the regular or Jewett ticket, as it was called, being composed of the following-named gentlemen:

Hermann R. Baltzer, No. 50 Exchange place; Samuel L. M. Barlow, No. 35 William street; Thomas Dickson, No. 71 Broadway; R. Suydam Grant, No. 33 Wall street; Solomon S. Guthrie, Buffalo, N. Y.; Giles W. Hotchkiss, Binghamton, N. Y.; Hugh J. Jewett, Erie Railway Office; John Taylor Johnston, No. 119 Liberty street; Louis H. Meyer, No. 21 Nassau street; Edwin D. Morgan, No. 54 Exchange place; Asa Packer, L. V. R. R., Philadelphia, Penn.; Cortlandt Parker, Newark, N. J.; Homer Ramsdell, Newburg, N. Y.; Marshall O. Roberts, No. 177 West street; Lucius Robinson, Elmira, N. Y.; Samuel Sloan, No. 26 Exchange place; Henry G. Stebbins, No. 36 Union square.

The other, or opposition ticket, bearing the following names:

Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, William R. Vandenhoff, Moses Taylor, P. R. Pyne, John E. Burrill, D. R. Pearson, William L. Church, George J. Whitney, Samuel Sloan, William K. Thurber, Charles K. Dyer, Samuel F. Berger, Augustus Schell, Chester W. Chapin, E. N. Hollinger, G. A. Hollinger.

Ex-Judge William D. Shipman, Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, and Mr. James H. Fay were elected inspectors, and the voting was begun. From the action taken by Mr. John Livingston at a meeting held at Delmonico's on Monday, which was mentioned in THE TIMES of yesterday, it was expected that he would be present to challenge some of the votes cast by proxy, upon the grounds that the shares were not actually in the possession of the persons granting such power. The surmise proved to be correct, as Mr. Livingston was present with that intention, as was Mr. Hollinger, the manager of the foreign department of Messrs. H. K. Thurber & Co., who represented fifty shares in his own right, and presented a proxy from his mother representing fifteen shares. When Mr. S. L. M. Barlow appeared to vote on 236,000 shares, both Mr. Livingston and Mr. Hollinger challenged his right, on the general grounds that the proxies were unauthorized, having been made in April, 1874, for use at the annual election held last year; they also objected on the grounds that many of the shares might have changed hands since the proxies had been given. This last objection is based on the State law of 1872, section 6 of the Erie Railway act, which is as follows:

It shall not be lawful at any election for directors of said company for any person or persons to vote either in person or by proxy upon any stock standing in his or their name on the books of said company in case he, she, or they has or have parted with his, her, or their interest in such stock, and no longer has or have possession or control of the stock certificate therefor, when his, her, or their vote is offered to be cast; but this provision shall not be construed to prevent any person or persons having stock standing in his or their name which is held by him or them as trustee or agent, and of which he or they holds or hold possession of the stock certificate, from voting in person or by proxy.

The Inspectors shall be entitled to examine upon oath any persons offering to vote upon any stock at any such election, either as principal or attorney, in respect to the existence within his knowledge of any circumstance disqualifying the stock from being voted on by him in virtue of the foregoing provision of this section, and if such disqualification shall be satisfactorily shown to the Inspectors, either by such examination or otherwise, the vote shall be rejected.

The objections were overruled by the Inspectors, and Mr. Barlow's vote was received. The vote of ex-Gov. Morgan, who represented about 5,000 shares, was challenged on the same grounds by the same parties, but was admitted by the Inspectors. The polls were closed at 2 o'clock and the result of the election was made known shortly afterward. The whole number of votes cast was 262,485, of which the Jewett ticket received 261,735 and the opposition 750.

The new Directors will meet on Tuesday next for the election of officers. Messrs. Dickson, Guthrie, Hotchkiss, Packer, and Sloan of the new board were not on the last Board of Management.

THE HARLEM FLATS.

WHAT THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT HAVE PROVIDED MONEY TO DO—WHERE THE NUISANCE IS.

The action taken by the Board of Apportionment at its meeting on Monday, in passing the resolution offered by the Mayor at a previous meeting, appropriating certain unexpended balances of money belonging to the Health Department fund to the filling in of certain sunken lots in "Harlem Flats," and the stand taken by Controller Green in reference to the matter, has awakened a new interest in the subject, and turned the attention of those interested in the future welfare of the upper portion of Manhattan Island to a fresh field of investigation and inquiry.

A reporter of THE TIMES called yesterday upon the Controller, and inquired if he had anything to say in addition to what he had said at the meeting of the Board of Apportionment in reference to the matter. Mr. Green replied that he had not, further than that the action of the board was about as insignificant, compared with the real needs of the case, as though they should propose to blot out that figure, (indicating a figure in the carpet occupying an area of less than eighteen square inches,) and leave the balance of the room unmolested.

Proceeding up Third avenue as far as Ninety-fifth street, the observer will reach the line of Lexington avenue at that point. From this place to One Hundred and Third street, Lexington avenue exists mainly in imagination, but it is being opened and graded. On the line of Lexington avenue, from One Hundred and Third to One Hundred and Fourth street, there is indeed a pool of stagnant water, about 100 feet square, and of an uncertain depth. This pool of water is bad enough. The water is of a dark green color, and emits an odor sufficiently infamous to satisfy the most careless observer. Besides its natural nastiness, the fetid mass was rendered more filthy by the promiscuous depositing therein of dead cats, old boots, and everything which the enterprising denizens of the locality seem desirous of getting rid of. The lots on both sides of the avenue were filled in, those on the west side, toward Fourth avenue, being apparently freshly filled with good earth, and those on the east side with ashes, coal dust, and earth, and overgrown with grass. So far as any present investigation is possible no garbage seems to have found lodgment there, and the condition of the water seems to be only such as it naturally would be in water confined as that has been during the Summer.

Passing along the line of Lexington avenue, which is at present occupied by gardens and situated on high ground as far as One Hundred and Sixth street, another section of sunken land is encountered, which is in pretty much the same condition as that already described at One Hundred and Third street. Here the pool extends from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Eighth street, and from Lexington to Fourth avenue. There is also another pool on One Hundred and Sixth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. One Hundred and Sixth street, from Second to Fourth avenue, is now being graded, under contract, by Mills & Ambrose, of Thirty-eighth street and Second avenue. The property-owners have filled in up to the street line between Third and Lexington avenues and One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, and also between Lexington and Fourth avenues, leaving only the ground to be occupied by Lexington avenue from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Eighth street, and by One Hundred and Seventh street, from Fourth avenue to the East River, with the exception of the block between Third and Lexington avenues, which is already filled in. As before stated, One Hundred and Sixth street is already under contract, and the pool on that street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, will be filled in, at the furthest, during the coming week by the contractors who are doing the grading on One Hundred and Sixth street and the lots on the south side of Lexington avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth streets, are also being filled in, under contracts from the property-owners to Mills & Ambrose, so that, within two or three weeks at the outside, all that will remain of this last sensation will be the pool, about 100 feet square, at One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets, to be occupied by the line of Lexington avenue, and Lexington avenue, from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Eighth streets, and One Hundred and Seventh street, from Fourth avenue to the East River, less one block between Lexington and Third avenues.

That all these are bad enough, and ought to be attended to, no one seems to doubt. But it must be borne in mind that they are located on the lines of proposed streets and avenues, and not on the property of any private person whatever. So far as inquiries and personal inspection could go, the filling now being used in the district west of Third avenue seems to be good honest soil and nothing else. It was asserted that in the beginning of the work the same material was used as that dumped in the marshes on the east side of Third avenue. But the energetic cry raised about that time by the press of the City had the effect of putting a stop to the infamous business of planting a pestilence on the west side of the upper end of the island also. That cry was not raised any too soon, and pursued any too vigorously and persistently, is sufficiently apparent to any one possessing the sense of smell who may chance to find himself in the vicinity of Second and Third avenues anywhere between Ninetieth street and Harlem River.

The stench is almost unbearable, and yet the Board of Apportionment propose to spend more than $20,000 of the people's money to fill up a few pools of stagnant water, which are not as a drop in the bucket of the foul nuisance existing on Harlem Flats. The water standing in these pools is water that was left there by the closing up of the outlet in grading One Hundred and Seventh street, between Third and Lexington avenues. The ground was low, and the tide used to overflow all that section, and there was a culvert on Third avenue, near One Hundred and Sixth street, which used to serve as an outlet for the water, which originally flowed as far west as Eighth avenue. Now that culvert is closed, and the water is imprisoned. At One Hundred and Third street and Lexington avenue there was a creek, and now all the ground being graded on each side, and One Hundred and Fourth street being closed up, as is also Fourth avenue, there is no escape for the water and there it will remain, the ground underneath being kept soaked by the leeching of the tide-water. Such are all the facts as developed by personal inspection.

SALE OF LADIES' DRESSES SEIZED BY THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Messrs. Burdett & Dennis yesterday sold at their ware-rooms, No. 29 Burling Slip, a large quantity of valuable ladies' wearing apparel, recently seized by United States Marshal Fiske, from Mrs. Maria Morin, for non-payment of duties. As is usually the case at sales of this kind, the really valuable articles were sold at a sacrifice, while those of less value brought all they were worth, and in some instances more than the market price. A large crowd of bidders was in attendance, many of whom were fashionably-dressed ladies. A heavy black gros grain suit, expensively trimmed and worth fully $150, brought $126; two cashmere morning wrappers, one trimmed with blue and the other with drab facings, sold for their full value, $21 and $25 respectively; two pretty brown silk suits, with plaid and lavender overskirts respectively, brought $50 and $52; a muslin and valenciennes lace suit sold for $81, the lace alone being worth over $100; four handsome Parisian chip hats of the latest style, with veils of illusion, were knocked down at from $12 50 to $23; a lot of misses' pique dresses were sold at their full value, being from $8 to $11 each. The remainder of the catalogue was made up of ladies' under-wear, handkerchiefs, and men's and boys' shirts, of no great value.

MR. BRINKMANN'S DIAMONDS.

The diamonds imported into this country by Mr. Brinkmann, a passenger on board the steamship Colon, from Aspinwall, which were seized by Capt. Brackett, Special Agent of the United States Revenue, on account of the duty not having been paid upon them, have been appraised at $9,209. They have been reported to the United States District Attorney for his action. It will be remembered that Mr. Brinkmann succeeded in landing his diamonds without any difficulty, and that it was owing to his having offered them for sale to merchants in Maiden lane and John street at exceedingly low prices that he was discovered.

THE RAILROAD COLLISION.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CORONER.

THE SWITCH AT WOODSBURG TOO SMALL—AN INSUFFICENT NUMBER OF BRAKEMEN ON BOARD—THE TRAIN LATE LEAVING BUSHWICK—THE BRAKES NOT THE BEST THAT COULD BE OBTAINED.

The inquest on the bodies of the victims in the collision on the Southern Railroad of Long Island on the 5th inst. was continued yesterday by Coroner Hicks, at the Atlantic Hotel, Far Rockaway. The proceedings were conducted by District Attorney Downing, but friends of the dead and injured were permitted to participate in the investigation for the purpose of eliciting the entire truth. The interests of the railroad were watched by the Vice President Mr. Hinsdale, General Superintendent Barton, Mr. Poppenhusen, the General Manager, and Mr. Barr, the master of trains. Before the inquest was commenced yesterday an examination was made of the switch at Woodsburg, where Mr. Barton swore the train from New-York should have gone before the collision occurred, and in giving his testimony he said the switch had been recently lengthened, and was capable of accommodating an engine and ten cars. Upon an examination of the length of the switch, however, it was ascertained that it could hold only four cars and an engine, certainly not more than five; and bearing in mind the fact that the train from New-York, which it was said should have switched in there, contained seven cars and an engine, the collision was inevitable. Such general comment did this fact create that Mr. Barton felt it his interest to correct his previous testimony in this regard, though he offered no explanation as to the manner in which a train consisting of seven cars was to be accommodated in a space not large enough to accommodate five cars and an engine.

TESTIMONY OF THE TRAIN MASTER.

John J. Barr was the first witness examined yesterday. He said: I am train master of the Southern Railroad, and have no connection with the Central Railroad; Mr. Hinsdale is Vice President, but I cannot tell who is President; Mr. Poppenhusen is General Manager; my orders are to take charge of all the trains and the employes of the road; I assist in getting up the time-table, and assisted in making the time-table beginning from July 5; I had no previous intimation that on that day Mr. Poppenhusen was to come down and assist in taking charge of the trains; we don't run trains by telegraph, except when they are behind time and badly mixed up; in exceptional cases we run trains by telegraph, but generally we run them by the printed rules and regulations; no officer of the company has any authority to run the train, not even the President, except in my absence; I heard the evidence given at the inquest last Thursday, and I think that the wrecked train, No. 10, could run from Lawrence to Rockaway in three minutes.

District Attorney Downing—I ask you why, on the 5th of July, you gave two minutes less in the running time between Lawrence and Rockaway than previously? A.—Four minutes are enough for the running time; previous to that date the running time was six minutes; before July 5 the time between Valley Stream and Rockaway was twenty minutes; on the 5th there were only sixteen minutes, but there were two stoppages less; between Lawrence and Rockaway is about the worst place for two trains running in opposite directions to see one another; it is a pretty sharp curve and a pretty bad place; I could not tell you how I came to take two minutes off the time between Lawrence and Rockaway; sometimes when we have a minute or two to spare we stick it in any way; the train to Rockaway on that day had lost five or six minutes by the time it reached Bushwick, but I think it could still have made the time according to the table to Rockaway; I came to Rockaway by the train following, and first heard of the disaster at the scene of the collision; this was about 3:10 o'clock; I told Mr. Stevens, the engineer of the train I came by, to take three cars from the wreck and place them on the switch at Woodsburg; he refused to do so, because he said Mr. Poppenhusen told him to go to Brooklyn; he took these three cars and five attached to his own engine to Williamsburg; Mr. Stevens considered it his duty, I suppose, to obey Mr. Poppenhusen, but I did not; when the engines collided, the tank of No. 10 to Rockaway telescoped the other, and the first passenger car of No. 10 split in two from the concussion; the second car was also split in two, or nearly so; two others were badly injured, and the last three escaped without injury; I cannot tell where the conductor was; I think the trains were not on full speed when they struck, because one was "breaking up" for the depot, and the other was leaving it; loaded as No. 10 engine was, I think it would run 200 yards before it could be brought to a stand-still; the other train would have stopped in about seventy or eighty yards, because it had a powerful engine and only two cars; I don't think the two brakemen on No. 10 were sufficient for seven cars; as the mortality in such a collision would be regulated by its force, of course, it would make a great deal of difference whether the train was manned by two or three brakemen; allowing one brakeman for every two cars, there were still three cars that were not controlled; I think that the whistle of train No. 10 shortly after leaving Lawrence should be heard at the depot at Far Rockaway when the train there was not in motion; Conductor Hibbard could have no idea of the length of the train he was to meet at Rockaway; he could have switched off at Woodsburg, and by dividing their trains they could have passed one another there; the switch was only capable of holding four cars, but they could, by "sawing off," pass one another; this is a very unusual occurrence, and the conductor of either train is not supposed to know of this process, for he does not know of the number of cars coming on an opposite train; if Conductor Hibbard attempted to run from Lawrence to Rockaway on the 5th of July at 1:47, as it is sworn he did, he had no right to; he was due there at 1:50, and, though he was able to make the time in three minutes, he should not have done it, because his starting time from Lawrence was 1:46, and he was one minute late; this train was six minutes late leaving Brooklyn, and was late all along the line; he had the right to leave any station except Lawrence, because he was not expected to meet any train; we ran from Lawrence to Rockaway a few evenings since in two minutes and a quarter; I was discharged from the South-side Railroad by Mr. White for jealousy; I afterward heard there was something said about irregularity or something of that sort; if there had been a telegraph operator at Woodsburg on July 5 the accident would have been prevented.

TESTIMONY OF OTHER WITNESSES.

Barnabas Hendrickson testified that he heard the noise of the collision when near Rockaway; it resembled thunder or the discharge of heavy guns; with some friends he hastened to the scene of the collision, and their first care was the release of Conductor Hibbard, who was jammed in between two cars; all his bones appeared broken, and he was killed at once; he did not see anybody present who seemed to have control; everything was in confusion; he, with others, did everything possible to relieve the sufferings of the injured.

Dr. Julius Auerback, of Rockaway, who was called upon to attend the dead and wounded, testified to the character of the injuries they received. His testimony bore no special relation to the particular subject under investigation, which was, who was blamable for the collision, and he formally stated that the deaths of the victims resulted from the injuries occasioned by the collision.

Herman C. Poppenhusen, General Manager of the railroad, testified as follows: I arrived at Rockaway on the 5th of July by the train which left Brooklyn at 10:45; we were about twenty minutes late when we got to Neptune House, on the beach; I arrived at Far Rockaway from the beach at 1:40 P. M.; we ought to have met a train at that station, and as there was no train there I got off; I saw Mr. Holdridge, the conductor, and I think I remarked to him or some one else that I thought the other train was very heavy and was delayed on that account; shortly after the agent at Rockaway brought the conductor a dispatch to the effect that Hibbard's train was fifteen minutes late leaving Valley Stream; I saw the paper, but I don't think I read the dispatch; Holdridge said we would pass them at Woodsburg; he said our time for leaving the depot was 1:55, including the ten minutes right of way and five minutes for variation of watches; Holdridge said he wanted one car left behind, and I suggested that a flagman be sent out so that the switching could be done; the car was accordingly left behind; at 1:54 I jumped on the first car of the train, and a little over a minute afterward the conductor gave the signal to go ahead and the train moved off; I gave no orders to the conductor to go ahead; I had no previous consultation as to whether we should go off or wait for the other train; we had the rules to guide us, and no consultation was necessary; I gave no advice to the engineer or conductor to steam off; I may have nodded to the engineer, but I don't remember that I did; we had gone on about a thousand feet from the switch when I heard a whistle from our engine to put on "brakes," and I ran to the rear platform to put on the brakes; the collision then occurred, and I don't know what happened afterward, because I was unconscious; on regaining sensibility I observed the condition of the colliding trains; saw the dead and wounded, and sent at once for medical aid; having seen that the injured were attended to I proceeded to Lawrence, had the incoming train flagged, directed Mr. Barr, who was on board, to attend to the wreck, as I was unable to do so, and the train was directed to Brooklyn, where I went; when I got to Valley Stream I telegraphed to Bushwick for a wrecking train and sent additional medical aid to the scene of the accident.

Mr. Hibbard, father of the dead conductor, asked the witness why he went to Lawrence instead of going to Rockaway. The witness answered that he did not know, as his head was confused. Mr. Hibbard asserted that he understood Mr. Poppenhusen had been drinking champagne that day, and his head was confused in consequence. He suggested that the Coroner should put a question to that effect, but that official refused to do so. Mr. Poppenhusen denied the statement that he had been drinking champagne.

The witness, in reply to Mr. Mott, a brother of one of the victims, admitted that he did not personally go for medical assistance for the injured, and made his way to Brooklyn as quickly as he could. He gave no orders that the dead should not be carried to New-York on board the cars. Mr. Hinsdale asked if a statement to that effect was made? Mr. Mott said yes, and a gentleman named Augustus Smith stood up and said that the agent and conductor refused to carry the dead bodies, stating that they had no room for them.

Mr. Mott informed the witness that statements had been made to him alleging that on the day of the collision he was not in a condition to manage the road. Mr. Poppenhusen replied that it was not true, and if any one said anything of that kind he wanted it proved. When the train started the day of the accident he did not say to any one, "It's all right; go ahead." The witness said he had been eight years railroading, and was also engaged in other business. He was not a mechanic, but was two years in a machinist's shop.

Mr. Mott—Mr. Poppenhusen, do you ever get intoxicated?

Witness—I suppose I may get intoxicated.

Mr. Mott—About how often?

Witness—I say I might.

Mr. Mott—About how often?

Witness—I say that is none of your business.

Mr. Mott appealed to the Coroner to compel an answer, but Mr. Pliny Dowty, a juror, officiously interrupted him, and the question was not answered.

The witness further answered that the company once discharged a master mechanic, and reinstated him afterward. He could not tell whether all the engineers on the line had licenses.

George Sprague, brakeman on Hibbard's train, testified that they were six minutes late leaving Bushwick, and when the collision occurred he was thrown on the floor. He quickly jumped to his feet, and, looking at his watch, found that it was between fifty-seven and fifty-eight minutes after 1 o'clock. He had not looked at his watch all the way during the trip, and he could not tell why he looked at it after the collision. He did not mention this matter to anybody until three days afterward, when he told it to Mr. Barton and other officers of the company, although it was a subject of general dispute in the meantime.

Mr. Barr was recalled, and said that the brakes in use on the line were not the best that could be obtained. When he ascertained at Valley Stream that the train was fifteen minutes late, and the cause of the delay could not be discovered by the operator, he ordered the engineer on board his train to go as fast as he could to Woodsburg. When he got there, not finding the train on the switch, he told the engineer that an accident had occurred at the curve in the wood. This was before he had heard anything of the collision.

Henry Bigelow testified that on the road between Lawrence and Bigelow Mr. Hibbard, the deceased conductor, told him that he had a minute and a half, and he guessed he could make it.

The inquest then adjourned to Thursday week.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

CONCEALMENT OF SMALL-POX PATIENTS—A PHYSICIAN TO BE PROSECUTED—A SUIT AGAINST THE CITY—MORTALITY REPORT FOR THE WEEK.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending July 3—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 43; measles, 34; diphtheria, 85; small-pox, 82; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

Week ending July 10—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 23; measles, 28; diphtheria, 75; small-pox, 116; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3.

This statement shows a marked increase in the number of cases of small-pox reported. This increase is attributed by Dr. Day to the vigilance of the extra force of vaccinators recently appointed, who, in their visits to the tenement-houses, have discovered a large number of small-pox cases, the existence of which had been carefully concealed from the health authorities. On Monday, the 5th inst., four cases were discovered in one tenement-house in First avenue by one of the vaccinating corps, and on the same day reports of four deaths from small-pox were received at the Coroners' office, the victims having died without medical attendance. On Tuesday last a member of the vaccinating corps discovered five children of one family sick with small-pox in a tenement-house on the east side, which is inhabited by over twenty families. The parents had taken every precaution for the concealment of these cases, and for fear of discovery had not called in the services of a physician. The discovery of concealed cases is an every-day occurrence, and the concealment in some instances is aided by the collusion of attending physicians, who willfully fail to report cases to the Board of Health within twenty-four hours, as required by law. The attention of the board was called yesterday to the case of Dr. John L. Linsley, of No. 139 East Thirty-ninth street, who was complained of by Dr. William A. Ewing, one of the Sanitary Inspectors, for failure to report to the Sanitary Superintendent the case of Alfred Hillyer, a young man residing in Eighty-fifth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, whom he had attended seven days during a severe attack of small-pox. The attorney of the board was directed to commence a suit against Dr. Linsley, for a violation of section 131 of the Sanitary Code.

At the last meeting of the Board of Health a communication was received from the Controller asking for information in relation to the removal by order of the board of the stands and sheds which had been erected over the sidewalk on West street, at Washington Market. During the Summer of 1873, the attention of the board was called to the state of the sheds and stands which covered the sidewalks and obstructed the gutters on West, Fulton, and Vesey streets, along the line of Washington Market. The board declared the incumbrances a nuisance dangerous to life and detrimental to health, and ordered their removal. The owners, claiming to have permits from the city, refused to remove them, and, after due notice to the occupants, the officers of the board, on the evening of July 23, 1873, proceeded to the market and demolished and removed the structures. Since that time the owners and occupants of the stands had preferred claims for damages against the City, amounting in all to $59,000, and a test suit has already been commenced against the City. The Controller requests the Board of Health to inform him as to the grounds of defense against these claims. This communication was referred to Col. William P. Prentice, the counsel to the board, who yesterday reported that, as the owners and occupants of the stands and sheds, removed by orders of the board, having unlawfully erected and maintained a public nuisance, could have no standing in court; and, further, that as so much of the stands and sheds as were removed by the orders of the board had been previously declared a public nuisance, dangerous to life and detrimental to health, the action of the board was regular, and taken under due process of law. The report of the counsel was ordered to be sent to the Controller for his guidance.

Dr. Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following interesting mortality report:

"There were 743 deaths reported in this City last week, against the 568 verified in the previous week. The increase in mortality which began quite decidedly on the 25th of June, after the daily mean temperature had for a week exceeded 74° Fahrenheit, continued until the 28th, after which, until July 5, it continued at the mean rate of the year. The increase since the latter date has occurred in young children. The mean temperature, as reported by Director Draper, in the Central Park, was 76.4° Fahrenheit, the maximum being 89°, and the average atmospheric humidity being 77-100 of total saturation. The temperature was less than 2° higher than that of the previous two weeks, but the air was much more humid. It was the third week of midsummer heat, the mean day and night temperature of the three weeks being 75° Fahrenheit.

Diphtheria and small-pox were charged with 87 deaths last week and 85 in the previous wee. Only 3 out of the 38 fatal cases of the former disease occurred in single-family dwellings. The other 35 cases were in houses that averaged 9 families each.

The 14 deaths from drowning reported last week, and the 46 during five weeks call for our attention. As most of the accidents occurred at those sections of the river sides at which the Health Department's rescue apparatus and posted instructions for resuscitating from drowning are not sufficiently near, some lives were lost for want of the rescue poles and heaving lines.

The death-rate in this City in the week ending July 3, was equal to 27.86 in the 1,000 inhabitants yearly. Boston, the same week reported its rate at 30.27 per 1,000; Philadelphia, 32.94 per 1,000, (44 deaths from scarlatina, and 16 from diphtheria;) District of Columbia, 41.25; Chicago 24.96; Cincinnati, 24.21; Baltimore, in the week ending July 10, 34.95, (110 diarrheal and 13 scarlatina;) Cleveland, 21.63; and Nashville, 32 per 1,000. Richmond, Va., for the week ending June 26, reported its rate at 33.60; Rochester, N. Y., for the month of June, 23.85; Providence, R. I., 13.58; New-Haven, Conn., 19.20; Milwaukee, Wis., 12.77, and Toledo, Ohio, 10.56 per 1,000. London, for week ending June 26, reported its rate at 21.4 per 1,000, and twenty-one cities of Great Britain reported an average equal to 23 per 1,000, while Berlin the previous week reported 46, Vienna 27.8, and Munich 36 per 1,000."

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

About 12 o'clock on Monday night Marcus S. Abraham, of No. 57 Ridge street, while walking through Monroe street, met two young roughs. One of them asked him what o'clock it was, and, very foolishly, he pulled out his watch, worth $40, to enable him to answer them correctly. One of the ruffians dealt him a stunning blow in the face while his accomplice snatched his watch and ran away with it. Officer Livingston, of the Thirteenth Precinct, pursued the robbers and caught one of them, named Michael Eagan, aged sixteen, of No. 51 Jackson street. His comrade ran into an alleyway and escaped. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Smith committed Eagan in default of $2,000 bail.

On Sunday morning between 5 and 6 o'clock Mr. Charles Quinn of No. 444 West Forty-second street, was walking through Thirty-sixth street on his way home; when near Eighth avenue he was accosted by two strange men who asked him for the loan of fifty cents. On his refusing, one of the fellows seized his arms while the other, one rifled his pockets of $3 in currency. They then fled after knocking him down to insure their escape. Mr. Quinn called loudly for help and officer Ryan of the Twentieth Precinct being on hand followed and arrested one of the thieves, the second one effecting his escape. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, before Justice Wandell, he gave his name as Edward T. Murray, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE—AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The subscriptions among the French residents in aid of the sufferers and victims of the floods on the Rhone have reached the sum of $5,199. An order of transfer per cable has been sent to the banking-house of Eugene S. Ballin & Co., in Paris, directing $4,147 to be distributed at once among the sufferers at Toulouse. The contributions in aid of the sufferers are very liberally made among the French in this City.

TWEED'S BAIL.

A MOTION TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE JUDGE BARRETT IN SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—SPEECHES OF DUDLEY FIELD, JR., AND WHEELER H. PECKHAM—THE ARGUMENT TO BE CONCLUDED TO-DAY.

Argument was heard by Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion on behalf of William M. Tweed, to have the bail fixed in the civil suit brought against him by the people of the State, reduced. The amount of bail as fixed by the Court, is now $3,000,000; but this Tweed's counsel claim to be excessive, and in violation of the Constitution of the State, and should be reduced to a moderate amount, within the power of the defendant to furnish. They also claim on his behalf that, the costs in the first suit brought against Tweed by the people not having been paid, that suit had not been discontinued, and he having been held to bail in $1,000,000 therein, could not be held to bail in this suit also.

Mr. Dudley Field, Jr., stated the circumstances under which the motion was made. The action, he said, was brought for an alleged conspiracy between the defendant and one Watson, since deceased, to procure the payment of false claims against the City, and upon an averment that in pursuance of it $6,000,000 were obtained from the County of New-York by the defendant and Watson, and judgment for this amount is demanded. An attachment was also issued at the commencement of the action against all the defendant's property, and everything which the plaintiffs could lay their hands upon was seized. The defendant Tweed impleaded with others, was sued by the present plaintiffs in 1870 for substantially the same cause of action, and was held to bail in $1,000,000. The Court of Appeals finally decided that the suit had no foundation and the plaintiffs no claim. The decision was made in June, 1874. At the session of 1875 the Legislature was induced to pass an act partly declaratory and partly to make a new rule. The object appears to have been to attack and nullify the action of the Court of Appeals. This action is founded upon that act, but before commencing it the plaintiffs did not take the precaution to discontinue the first suit. They, indeed, entered an order declaring that the suit was discontinued, and directing that the defendants' costs should be paid; but the costs never were paid or tendered, and the defendant's bail in that suit have never been discharged. Two other suits against the same defendant were brought in 1871, and are still pending—one by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and one by the Board of Supervisors—each, it is assumed, for the same cause of action as is sued upon herein. The pleadings in the Supervisors' suit show what that action is for. In the other suit only the summons has been served. A motion is now made to vacate the order of arrest or to reduce the amount of bail upon the following order to show cause:

The motion is made upon the complaint and papers thereto annexed, the warrant of attachment, and the affidavits and other paper upon which the same was issued, with the Sheriff's certificate thereto, and the various notices to persons in whose hands property is sought to be attached, and the Sheriff's certificate of service of the attachment and notices of pendency of action filed herein upon the 8th and 10th days of April, 1875, and upon the order of arrest, and the affidavits and other papers upon which the same was granted, with the Sheriff's return thereto, and upon the pleadings, the order of arrest and the return thereto, the order as to a discontinuance, the undertaking on arrest and all the proceedings in the suit heretofore brought by the same plaintiffs against the said William M. Tweed, impleaded with Andrew J. Garvey, James H. Ingersoll, and Richard B. Connolly; the annexed affidavit of Willard Bartlett, and the affidavit of Robert E. Deyo. Upon those papers, as the order to show cause stated, it was proposed to move to vacate the order of arrest: or, if that be refused, to have the bail reduced on the grounds:

First—That the defendant has been already arrested and held to bail in $1,000,000, at the suit of the same plaintiffs for the same cause of action.

Second—That the order of arrest was made while other actions for the same cause were pending, and that a similar suit between the same parties for the same cause of action was and is now pending, wherein the defendant was and is still under bail to the amount of $1,000,000.

Third—That the papers on which the order was granted were not sufficiently or properly verified.

Fourth—That no cause of action in favor of the plaintiffs is shown by the complaint, or the papers on which the order was granted.

Fifth—That the defendant cannot be held to bail and his property attached at the same time and in the same action.

Sixth—That the bail would be excessive, supposing a good cause of action to be shown, and no constitutional provision to exist in respect to bail.

Seventh—That the amount of bail is excessive and prohibited by the Constitution.

Eighth—That the bail should not exceed an amount which the defendant is supposed able to give.

Mr. Peckham, to sustain the order of arrest, said that, in addition to the papers referred to by the other side, he would rely upon some additional papers which he presented—a copy of the order of discontinuance of the former suit, the notice to the defendant's attorneys to tax their costs, and to send to his office the amount thereof and it would be paid, and the affidavit of him [Mr. Peckham] that since the order of discontinuance no effort had been made by defendant's counsel to set it aside; that he is unable to find any real estate belonging to Tweed which has been attached, nor does he know of any personal property having been attached; also, the affidavit of Mr. Peckham's clerk to the effect that upon searching the records he finds no property recorded in Tweed's name, and the only advantage of the notice of *lis pendens* filed would be to aid in holding the property in the hands of others until suits might hereafter be commenced to show the transfer of that property to have been in fraud of the people's claims. Upon all the papers thus named the subsequent arguments were based.

ARGUMENT OF DUDLEY FIELD, JR.

Dudley Field, Jr., on behalf of the motion, contended that a defendant once arrested in a civil action cannot be again arrested for the same cause of action, except under circumstances which do not arise in this case. And this, he said, is the rule, though the first suit may have been discontinued. The general rule on the subject is thus laid down in 1 Tidd's Practice, 35, Am. Ed., 1856, 174: A defendant having been once arrested cannot in general be arrested again for the same cause of action. *Nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa.* In the case of Cartwright against Keely, (7 Taunt, 192,) on a motion to discharge the defendant from custody on the ground that defendant was a second time arrested while action for same cause was pending, and before judgment given therein or action discontinued, it was shown that defendant was arrested in a second suit for the same cause of action after the court had intimated that they would give a judgment for defendant, but before the same was entered; the court granted the motion. In the case of Archer against Champney, (3 Moore, 607,) the defendant had been arrested for recovery of some debt for which he was now held to bail, but that action had been discontinued or non-prossed, and the costs paid by plaintiff before the commencement of the present suit. The court held: "The general rule is that a defendant cannot be rearrested after a discontinuance, non-suit, or non pros unless the former action was founded on a mistake, which mistake would tend to show that the second arrest was not vexatious. But it is not only necessary for the plaintiff to show that he discontinued or non-prossed the former action on the ground of misconception or mistake, but that the second arrest was not vexatious, and if he does not do this the court will infer that it was so."

Numerous other decisions were quoted by Mr. Field, and extracts therefrom read, on this same point, and to the effect that a second arrest for the same cause of action was in violation of law and could not be upheld by the courts. The present suit, he said, was vexatious, and the prosecution, under all the circumstances, might be characterized as a malicious one. An attachment had been issued in this action, and an order of arrest and an attachment should not be allowed in the same action. The court had taken away his property, thus depriving him of the means of giving bail, and also hold his person because he could not give bail. The statute permitted him to deposit the amount of the bail in cash, but if the amount be deposited it would become subject to the attachment. The two provisional remedies of attachment and arrest for the same matter could not be resorted to, for that would work oppression. Indeed, they could not coexist, for they were inconsistent. To require bail of a defendant, after taking from him all his property, was to require what would be an impossibility in nine cases out of ten. The whole spirit of the law was, the speaker said, against it. The sole purpose of an arrest was to secure the person of the defendant. The sole purpose of bail was to relieve him from constraint. It was a mockery to require bail which could not be given—an act of oppression intolerable in any free country, and illegal in this. It was for this reason that the provision of the Constitution was adopted. The abuse of the power by Judges led to it. "What is excessive bail?" asked the speaker. "That which is beyond the power of the party to give. If the new Court-house had never been heard of, and this case had had no political significance given to it, the court would not have granted the order of arrest on the original papers, which are insufficient. The affidavit of Mr. Peckham used for that purpose is on mere hearsay; that by Gov. Tilden was made in another suit; others are on mere personal knowledge, and those of Garvey, Davidson, and Keyser are made by professed accomplices, and, unsupported, are entitled to no credit whatever. The complaint and affidavits, even if taken as evidence of the most positive character, do not even tend to show a greater liability than $932,858 50. That is the total amount which the plaintiffs claim to have been traced to the defendant's hands. No cause of action exists in favor of the present plaintiffs. The Court of Appeals, in their decision in the first case sustaining the demurrer, have decided that the people cannot sustain such an action. Nor does the act of the Legislature improve the plaintiffs' position. The declaratory part of that act must be discarded altogether. Under our system it is the province of the court, and not of the Legislature, to interpret the law. So far as the act is designed to make a new rule it is inoperative, because it is not competent for the Legislature to take from the County of New-York its rights of action and vest them in the State. Such an act is palpably unconstitutional."

Again recurring to the question of the amount of bail, Mr. Field argued that it should be reduced to a reasonable amount. He saw an intimation in the papers that it had been agreed to accept about $150,000 in the case of another alleged member of the "Ring," and if bail in Tweed's case was fixed at an amount proportionate to that then it might be regarded as reasonable. He concluded by urging that a reduction of the amount of bail to a moderate sum should be ordered if the order of arrest be not vacated; that such reduction would be a legitimate exercise of the discretion of the court, and one which the court should grant.

ARGUMENT OF WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham argued in opposition to the motion, and, as a preliminary point, said his offer to fix a mere nominal bail for the purpose of getting another party, who was accused within the jurisdiction of the court, formed no criterion in the case of Tweed, who is already in the hands of the court. In the course of his argument Mr. Peckham was very emphatic in asserting that the defendant need have no complaint about being detained in prison if he is anxious for a trial. Let the other side only consent, and he would guarantee a special term of the court to go on with the trial immediately. On his part he was ready to go on with it on any day, or at any moment. Proceeding with his argument Mr. Peckham said:

The motion was made on the papers on which the order was granted, and on the papers in a suit of The People vs. Tweed, impleaded with Ingersoll. The only affidavit was by the attorney of Tweed in the Ingersoll suit, to the effect that the costs therein had not been paid or tendered. In this connection he read an affidavit showing that the costs had been tendered since the order was granted to show cause. The motion, he insisted, was consequently made for alleged irregularities except so far as it is a motion to reduce bail. So far as that branch of the motion was concerned, he contended that if a Judge or court has any discretion in fixing the amount of bail, it is an appeal from the discretion of one Judge to another; the practice is anomalous in this State. There were some peculiarities in this case worthy of notice. In the year 1871 it was discovered that a ring of office-holding robbers had for years been systematically plundering the local treasury; that they had control of the Legislature, and fashioned laws to suit their purposes; and that they had filled both the prosecuting and judicial offices with their tools, or at least their friends. It was impossible therefore to prosecute them here. The only resource on behalf of the public was the Attorney General. Tweed was the leader of this band of thieves. He received the lion's share of the booty, and had wielded the lion's share of the power. As the corrupt judiciary was overthrown and the public prosecutors passed into other and not subservient hands, several of the more prominent of these public plunderers fled, not daring to face the prosecutions instituted against them. This defendant alone, with a boldness and effrontery the offspring of a long career of successful crimes, and an entire confidence in the old methods of fraud and rascality to defeat justice, determined to remain and to contest the effort to mete out to him the punishment he so richly deserved. The result was notorious. The civil action failed, because the Court of Appeals has declared that the people had no cause of action. To Tweed's amazement, the criminal proceeding succeeded, but its moral effect has been substantially destroyed through his recent liberation. Several of the Judges of the Court of Appeals regret his liberation, and declare that it will only be a change from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island to Ludlow Street Jail. The defendant has now been arrested in this action, and he asks this court to vacate the order of arrest or reduce his bail. He makes this application without any denial of his guilt; without a word of contradiction of the allegations of the complaint, without having returned a single dollar of the stolen money, and relying solely on the leading technicalities of astute technical counsel. In no sense did such an application commend itself to a court of justice. Every honest impulse is against him. It would never be granted, unless to deny it would be found in conflict with some stern, well-settled, and inflexible rule of law, to which morality itself must yield. After these general preliminary remarks, he took up the case strictly in its legal bearings. His first point was that the supposed rule that no one should be a second time arrested by the same plaintiff, for the same cause of action, if it could be proved, would have no application. He insisted that this was not the same cause of action as that in the Ingersoll suit, as in that case the Court of Appeals held absolutely and finally that the plaintiff had no cause of action. The present action was brought under a law transferring causes of action existing in favor of the Mayor, &c., of New-York to the people. An analogous case was the right of the Attorney General in England to sue for misappropriation of public funds by public officers of municipal corporations. The Ingersoll suit was discontinued prior to the arrest in this case, and prior to the commencement of this action. There could be, he urged, no question at this day that a defendant may be arrested in a second suit after the discontinuance of the first, provided only that the second arrest does not appear to be vexatious. In support of this principle he cited several cases. In Brown vs. Davis, (1st Chitty Report, 161, K. B.,) motion that bail bond be canceled on the ground that former action for the same cause had been brought and compromised. But that does not authorize the setting aside of the proceedings in an action instituted for the same cause unless the second arrest appears to have been made purposely to aggrieve the defendant. In the case of Bates vs. Barry, (2 Wilson, 381,) the defendant having been arrested and cause at issue, plaintiff discontinued on payment of costs, having discovered that he should have brought covenant instead of case. He then commenced a second action and again arrested defendant. A motion was then made to discharge from this second arrest on common bail, on the ground that it was oppressive. It was held that there was no intention to oppress. Having elaborated this point at great length, he urged as his second point that whatever irregularity may exist in the manner of verification is not pointed out in the notice of motion as required by the Code, and that there is no irregularity in the verification. His third point was that the cause of action is clear if the people have a right of action, which he insisted they clearly have under the law of March 12, 1875, and moreover that, in pursuance to the opinion of Justice Learned in this motion, the court will not inquire into a question of this kind. He raised as a fourth point that arrest and attachment may coexist, and that especially is that so where, as in this case, nothing has been levied on under the attachment. His next point was that the constitutional provision applies only to criminal cases, and that the rule of bail in civil action was, both before and since the adoption of the Constitution, the amount of plaintiffs' demand.

His concluding point, and one urged at greater length than any of the previous ones, was that the bail is not excessive, but on the contrary, that it is really too small. He claimed that there was no affidavit that defendant was unable to give the bail demanded; that it was not denied that defendant intends to flee the jurisdiction of the court; that inevitable inference is that he wants the bail reduced in order to give and forfeit it and flee the jurisdiction. He will thus escape the consequences of a judgment for $7,000,000 by the forfeiture of such small sum as he can persuade the court to demand of him, and that the ordinary rule at common law was that the defendant was held to bail, of course, and without any Judge's order in such sum as the plaintiff should indorse on the writ. This practice led to abuses, and the plaintiff was required to make and file an affidavit of debt, and was required to indorse the sum sworn to on the writ, and for that amount the defendant was always held to bail.

In actions on penal bonds a defendant could be held to bail, not for the penalty, but only for the sum secured, except in case of breach of promise to marry, where the penalty is regarded as stated damages, when he may be held for it. In certain cases of tort, he continued, where there was no definite rule of damages, assault and battery, slander, &c., a defendant could only be arrested on a proper order because it would be unreasonable that defendant should be arrested for what damages the plaintiff fancies he has sustained. After the statute the regular practice was for plaintiff to indorse the sum sworn to in the affidavit on the writ, and for that sum the Sheriff held defendant to bail. The justification of bail had to be in double sworn to. The same practice was provided for in the Revised Statutes of 1830. It was thus seen that the amount for which the defendant is held to bail is, and always has been, the amount for which plaintiff showed a cause of action. Plaintiff, therefore, has a right to demand $7,000,000 in this case, and the Judge wronged the plaintiff in fixing the amount of bail at a less sum. He insisted, in conclusion, that it was a most weak and sickening sentimentalism that shrinks from applying the stern rule of the law in a case like this; that the bail is large because the defendant has committed the most atrocious robberies known in modern times; that it was most absurd for one who had stolen $6,000,000 to complain of $3,000,000 bail, without a word of either denial or of restitution; that there are no greater wrongs affecting property than this man has committed; that he has debauched the public service, made our local Government a disgrace and humiliation; that he has caused a premium to be fixed on rascality; that he has made our City a by-word and reproach; that he has heaped misery upon the laboring population; and all this while clinking his stolen millions in our faces and sneeringly asking what are we going to do about it? he dares to come into a court of justice and ask a reduction of his bail. He insisted that the application should be denied.

The further hearing was adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day, when it is understood that the closing arguments will be made by Charles O'Conor and David Dudley Field, who were also in attendance yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DISTILLERS' BOND—LOCATION OF THE DISTILLERY AS AFFECTING IT—SURETY.

No. 42—*The United States, plaintiffs in error, vs. Henry Boecker et al.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court.

The suit was upon a distiller's bond, wherein Boecker was principal and Schorr and Altevoght were his sureties. The bond was in the penal sum of $6,000, and conditioned that, whereas, Boecker "now, or intends on and after the 4th day of May, 1869, to be a distiller within the Second Collection District of the State of Maryland, to wit, at the corner of Hudson street and East avenue, situate in the town of Canton, County of Baltimore, and State aforesaid; now, if the said Henry Boecker shall in all respects faithfully comply with all the provisions of law in relation to the duties of distillers," &c., "then this obligation is to be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force." It was proved upon the trial that Boecker was largely indebted to the United States "for taxes assessed against him in respect to his business of distilling, carried on by him at his distillery at the corner of Hudson and Third streets, in the town of Canton, for the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, in the year 1869, and that said taxes remained unpaid." It was further proved "that no distillery at any other place was carried on by said Boecker, nor was there any distillery at the corner of Hudson street and East avenue," and that the latter place was about four squares from the former. The defendants, Schorr and Altevoght thereupon prayed the court to instruct the jury that if they "shall find from the evidence that no distillery was ever carried on by the said Boecker at the corner of Hudson street and East avenue, they will find their verdict for the defendants, although they may find that said Boecker carried on a distillery at some other place at Canton, and for his operations at which place he became indebted in this suit." This instruction was given. The United States excepted. The jury found for the defendants, and judgment was entered accordingly. In the argument before us it was contended by the Solicitor General that the locality where the distillery was intended to be placed, described in the bond, was immaterial, and that the sureties were liable for the defaults of their principal occurring where the distillery was situated, in all respects as if it had been located at the place named in the bond. This is the point to be examined. It is the only one to which our attention has been called. The bond was taken under the act of July 20, 1868. (Ch. 186, 15 Stat. 125.) Its provisions bearing upon the subject are as follows:

SECTION 1. "Every proprietor or possessor of a still, distillery, or distilling apparatus, and every person in any manner interested in the use of any such still, distillery, or distilling apparatus, shall be jointly and severally liable for the taxes imposed by law on the distilled spirits produced therefrom, and the tax shall be a first lien on the spirits distilled, the distillery used for distilling the same, the stills, vessels, fixtures, and the tools therein, on the lot or tract of land whereon the said distillery is situated, together with any building thereon, from the time said spirits are distilled until the said tax shall be paid."

SEC. 6. "Every person engaged, or intending to be engaged, in the business of a distiller or rectifier shall give notice in writing, subscribed by him, to the Assessor of the district within which said business is to be carried on, stating his name and place of residence, and, if a company or firm, the name and place of residence of each member thereof, and the place where such business is to be carried on, and whether it distilling or rectifying; and, if such business is carried on in a city, the residence and place of business shall be indicated by the name of the street and number of the building." In the case of a rectifier the notice must state "the precise location of the premises where such business is to be carried on," and that the "establishment is not within 600 feet of the premises of any distillery," &c. In case of change in the location, &c., of a distillery, notice in writing is required to be given to the Assessor or his assistant within twenty-four hours. Every notice required by this section shall be "in such form, and shall contain such additional particulars as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall from time to time prescribe. Any person failing or refusing to give such notice shall pay a penalty of $1,000, and on conviction shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $2,000, and any person giving a false or fraudulent notice shall, on conviction, in addition to such penalty or fine, be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

SEC. 7. This section prescribes the bond to be given. One of the conditions required is that the distiller "will not suffer the lot or tract of land on which the distillery stands, or any part thereof, or any of the distillery apparatus, to be incumbered by mortgage, judgment, or other lien during the time in which he shall carry on said business."

SEC. 8. The bond is not to be approved unless the distiller is the owner in fee unincumbered, of the lot or tract of land on which the distillery is situated, or unless he files with the Assessor the written consent of the owner of the fee and of any incumbrance, that the premises may be used for the purpose of distilling spirits, subject to the provisions of the law, and stipulating that the lien of the United States for taxes and penalties shall have priority over such incumbrance, and that in case of forfeiture of the premises, the title shall vest in the United States, discharged from such incumbrance whatever it may be.

Section 12 forbids the use of any still, boiler, or other vessel for the purpose of distilling, within 600 feet of any premises authorized to be used for rectifying, and declares that the offender against this, or either of the other prohibitions contained in this section, "shall, on conviction, be fined $1,000, and imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than two years, in the discretion of the court."

These several provisions show the importance attached by the statute to the place as designated in the notice required to be given by the distiller before commencing business. Here the bond, it is to be presumed, followed the notice. The designation of the place is made important to the distiller, to his securities, and to the Government in several respects. If the place be not as designated in the notice, the distiller is outside the law and liable to the penalties denounced by the sixth section. If it be within 600 feet of premises authorized to be used for rectifying, he is liable to suffer as prescribed in the eighth section. The premises having been specified in the notice, the surety, before executing the bond, and the assessor before taking it, may examine and determine how far, in the event of liability on the part of the principal, the property would be available as security for the Government and indemnity for the surety. If the proposition of the counsel for the United States were sustained the designation of the place, as in this bond, instead of affording a limitation and a safeguard to the surety might prove but a delusion and a snare, and subject him to liabilities which he could not have foreseen and to the hazard of which he would not knowingly have exposed himself. In such cases, the United States having a lien, the surety is entitled to the benefit of it. He might have been willing to bind himself where the lien was upon one piece or parcel of property and unwilling where it was upon another. His ultimate immunity or liability might depend wholly upon the value of the premises. He had the option to assume the risk or not. This element may have controlled the exercise of his election. Viewing the subject in the light of these considerations, we cannot assent to the view expressed by the counsel for the Government. On the contrary, we think this term of the bond is of the essence of the contract. It is hardly less so than the amount of the penalty. One defines the place where the liability must arise; the other the maximum of that liability for which the sureties stipulated to be bound. The former can no more be held immaterial than the latter. No distillery having been carried on at the place named, the contract never took effect. The event to which it referred did not occur. There could consequently be no liability within the letter or meaning of the contract. No other place than that named is, under the circumstances of this case, within the letter, spirit, or meaning of the bond, and the surety is not bound by it. Affirmed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

Humphreys vs. Hurtt.—I am not able to see any legal or equitable grounds upon which, as the case now stands, the defendant's right to receive the money can be denied. A painstaking and careful trial has been had. The learned Referee, after an unusually diligent examination, (as shown by his elaborate opinion,) has decided adversely to the plaintiff. That decision stands as the judgment of the court, with the same effect as though pronounced by the special term sitting in equity. This court cannot anticipate that an appeal will be taken, and is, therefore, not justified in making orders in contemplation of that event, however probable it may be. All the rights of the plaintiff will be protected, as it seems to me, if the motion be granted upon conditions—first, that defendant stipulate that the payment shall not be deemed a voluntary one on the part of the plaintiff, and shall not operate as such to his prejudice; second, that if this action be ultimately determined, in whole or in part, in favor of plaintiff, he shall be entitled to a judgment of restitution against defendant to the same extent as he would have been if sued upon the contract for the moneys, and a judgment, therefore, had been reversed and restitution thereupon ordered by the court. With these conditions the motion is granted. The order to be settled on two days' notice, unless agreed upon by counsel.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Guardian Savings Institution.—The order is made upon an order to show cause granted by the same Justice at Chambers who made the order sought to be set aside. If the present motion were made on behalf of the Receiver, this court would feel at liberty after such an order to regard the former motion as opened for reconsideration. But the Receiver does not appear either to make or oppose the present motion, and the papers do not show that it is made on his behalf or on behalf of any person in interest. It is opposed by the petitioner, to whom the money was refunded, and he objects that no person in interest makes the motion. I cannot help thinking that the order to refund was improvidently made. It was no reason for refunding the money paid that the liability turned out much larger than that amount, nor can there be any serious question that the surety would have been entitled to credit on his liability upon the former Receiver's bond for the sum paid. I cannot properly look into the papers used on another motion to find that the attorney who makes this motion is interested pecuniarily in the question; he should have accompanied his application with an affidavit showing that his action was taken on behalf of some one who had a right to protect the funds in the hands of the Receiver from an improper disposition thereof. Under the circumstances I must deny this motion, but without costs and without prejudice to its renewal on additional and proper papers.

Gill vs. Guardian Savings Bank.—I find that this motion involves individually a matter as to which I was formerly counsel. Ordered, therefore, that this stand over and be heard before the Special Term at Chambers in the third week of the present term. The cause to be heard on the present papers and such additional papers as may be served four days before the hearing.

Orders Granted.—Barstow vs. Sniffin; Salmon vs. Leonard.

By Judge Barrett.

Orders Granted.—Cline vs. Cline; in the matter of Earl.

In the matter of Zimmerman.—I see no reason for an allowance of $1,200 to the attorney. That is nearly one-half of the sum offered to the infant. The taxable costs at Special Term were $243 65, and at General Term $141 43. These costs may be allowed, and a reasonable counsel fee, say $250. To that extent the report is confirmed. This seems to me to be especially just, in view of the fact that the cause seems to have been tried and argued at the General Term by Mr. Niles, as counsel, and thus Mr. Fergus on has simply performed the duty of attorney in the case.

Carnand vs. Coxe.—Let an attachment issue returnable on the 14th inst., and bailable in $500.

Beyer vs. Haas.—Neither order is correct. The order should read that the default be opened on payment of trial fee and costs of opposing motion, and unless the plaintiff stipulate to amend the decree in the manner and to the extent indicated upon the hearing before me. In the event of stipulation being given, decree amended without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Darius Davison vs. Pauline Davison.—There must be a reference in this case to ascertain the truth of the extraordinary facts disclosed in this case before a proper order can be made.

Minna Schloss vs. Paul Schloss.—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff, report of Referee confirmed.

Carnes vs. Platt.—Costs as taxed must be affirmed. The statute grants a new trial in ejectment upon paying the costs of the first trial. This defendant did before he could have the second trial. This was a statutory favor. He cannot now because of the costs of the first. That trial has been had on the rights of the parties closed between them.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Applications Granted.—In the matter of Houghton; in the matter of Horn et al.

May vs. Breivogel.—Injunction dissolved if defendant file security and stipulate to refer.

Cantrell vs. Chamberlain.—See memorandum for counsel.

Motions Granted.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States vs. Bull et al.; Duncan vs. Belden; Donelly vs. Knowles.

The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Meagher et al.—Reference ordered.

Beach vs. Wing.—Motion denied.

Waters, Receiver, &c., vs. Crawford—Attachment ordered.

Metzger vs. Weibert.—Petition granted.

Downey vs. Hall.—Application granted.

COURT NOTES.

Charles Bogle was yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, found guilty of stealing $1 90 from the person of John Arbey, an Arabian sailor. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Bernard Quinn, who had been charged before Commissioner Shields with passing counterfeit American silver dollars, was held yesterday to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

John O'Donnell, a clerk in the employ of John Kippen, No. 265 Broadway, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of embezzling $10 from his employer.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday George W. North, charged with attempting to steal a large quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Mrs. Margaret Englehardt, No. 438 Sixth street, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, John McHugh, aged eighteen, charged with obtaining four bundles of bronze brackets by false pretenses from Clark & Finch, No. 43 Park place, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. James Houghtalin, a Ninth Ward character, on whom sentence for grand larceny was suspended a few months since, was charged with burglary and larceny on the premises of Joseph C. Dusenberry, No. 50 Bleecker street. Houghtalin pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A PAWNBROKING SWINDLE.

Patrick McHugh, who keeps a pawn-office at No. 189 Bowery, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. From the evidence produced, it appeared that on the 23d of April, a Portuguese named Lorenzo Burdo, represented to John Carrigan, of No. 138 Franklin street, that he had pawned a gold watch worth $90 with McHugh for $35, and being in destitute circumstances would dispose of the ticket for a trifle. Carrigan, believing the man's story, bought the ticket for $2, and released the watch, paying $38 50 for its redemption. He subsequently discovered that he had been swindled, the watch for which he had paid his money being almost worthless. McHugh's method of doing business was then inquired into, and it was discovered that he had employed Burdo to dispose of tickets for worthless watches, and that some three or four others besides Carrigan had been successfully swindled. McHugh and Burdo were then indicted for obtaining money by false pretenses, and the principal offender, as already stated, was placed on trial yesterday. The evidence produced by the prosecution did not prove the charges alleged in the indictment, and District Attorney Nolan adroitly sought to prove other swindling operations by showing a conspiracy between McHugh and Burdo. Counsel for McHugh objected to the introduction of any evidence outside that called for by the charge named in the indictment, and it was ruled out by Judge Sutherland. A compromise was then effected. McHugh pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Burdo, the tool of McHugh, subsequently pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
- 24—Breen, &c., vs. Farley, &c.
- 43—Helleack vs. Schellenburg.
- 56—Wood, &c., vs. Jackson, &c.
- 57—Beasley vs. The City of Brooklyn.
- 68—Macy, &c., vs. Lane, &c.
- 82—Matter of opening Ninety-first street.
- 85—In the matter of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.
- 91—Marshall vs. Many.
- 92—Carter vs. Baldwin.
- 134—Morris vs. The Fleetwood Associat'n,&c.
- 158—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
- 166—Eaton vs. Belden.

Nos.
- 167—Nathan, &c., vs. Kitchen.
- 179—Ullmann vs. Haas.
- 71—Furniss vs. Furniss.
- 72—Anderson vs. Berry, &c.
- 95—Bailey, &c., vs. Sauter, &c.
- 111—Parker vs. Warts.
- 132—Duncan vs. De Witt.
- 140—Reeis vs. Saucher, &c.
- 168—Weeijen vs. St. Paul and P. Railroad Co.
- 180—Allen vs. Koboe.
- 183—Drytoos, &c., vs. Frankard.
- 184—Bechstein vs. Hirsch.
- 185—Poole, &c., vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
- 186—Union Dime Sav. Bank vs. Swessel et al.
- 187—Poole et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

- John McMichael, burglary.
- Petro Boretti, burglary.
- Thomas Sprott, felonious assault and battery.
- Michael Sullivan and John Dugan, felonious assault and battery.
- John Hogan, felonious assault and battery.
- John McDonald, felonious assault and battery.
- Chancellor Van Loan, felonious assault and battery.
- Emma Roth, grand larceny.
- Charles Harrington, grand larceny.
- Anton Rastetter, grand larceny.
- William Rock, grand larceny.
- William Almaengo, grand larceny.
- John Kelly, grand larceny.
- Richard Ellis, grand larceny.
- Herbert N. Lathrop, grand larceny.
- Thomas F. Muller, grand larceny.
- Charles K. Thompson, forgery.
- Christopher Briggs, false pretense.
- Jane Allen, abduction.
- George Anderson, petit larceny.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

All the Police Commissioners were present at the meeting of the board yesterday, President Matsell occupying the chair. After reading the minutes of the preceding meeting, and the transaction of the usual routine business, a resolution was passed authorizing the issue of a contract for putting a new boiler in the rotten old Police boat Seneca. The boiler is to cost $4,900. Officer Thomas Nugent, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was dismissed the force for being drunk while on duty. Officers Patrick Bowhan and Matthew J. Tobin, of the Twenty-second Precinct, suffered the same punishment for fighting on the street in uniform. The following resolutions were reported from the Committee on Rules and Regulations by Commissioner Smith, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following rule be and is hereby adopted, and that the same be known as rule No. 3.3: "Patrolmen on duty at a fire, keeping back a crowd of idlers, or keeping the streets clear for the passage of a procession, or while on any other duty that requires a certain space to be kept clear, shall face toward those they are keeping back, and remain so faced until relieved from such duty."

Resolved, That each Inspector shall be allowed two Sergeants and one Roundsman to aid in the inspection on duty, who shall be nominated by the Inspector and approved by the board.

Resolved, That the Superintendent shall announce to the Captains of Precincts that the time allowed for absence from the station houses for meals shall be one hour, and that for the expiration of which time the roll shall be called and all absentees reported.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.

On the 18th ult. the residence of Mr. John J. Wright, in One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, was entered by Andrew Gilligan, a notorious burglar, and robbed of $200 worth of jewelry and clothing. As Gilligan was leaving the house, he was accosted by Miss Lizzie Lawrence, one of the members of the family, who asked him his business. He told her to "shut up," and, presenting a revolver at her head, ordered her to retire into the house, which she did, and he then ran away. The next day she came down to Police Headquarters and identified Gilligan's likeness in the "Rogues' Gallery." Detective Riley was given the case to work up, and succeeded in arresting Gilligan, who was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and held to answer.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Erie 4th Mtge. 98
200 St. Paul..........b3. 34¼
200 do. 34¼
100 do. 34⅜
700 West. Union...s3. 80¼
2500 do. 80½
2400 do. 80⅜
500 do. c. 80⅝
300 do. 80⅝
900 Pacific Mail...... 40½
200 do. b3. 40½
200 do. 40⅝
1300 do. 40½
100 do. s3. 40⅜
200 do. 40¼
200 Northwestern...... 39
550 Erie Railway...... 14½
200 do. 14⅝

100 Rock Island......104½
100 do. 104¾
400 Lake Shore....... 58¾
100 do. 58⅝
300 do. 58¾
600 do. s3. 58⅝
200 do. b3. 58¾
200 do. 58¾
600 do. s3. 58¾
1000 do. 58⅞
200 do. b3. 59
500 do. 59
300 do. s3. 58⅞
500 do. s3. 58¾
400 do. s3. 58⅝
400 St. Paul Prefered. 57½
100 Del., Lack. & W'n.121⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,000 U.S. 6s,'81, R..120½
10,000 U.S. 5-20, r.,'65 120
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 b c........120¾
600 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....12.120¾

$35,000 U.S. 5-20 c.'65 120⅝
500 U.S. 5-20c.'67.12.121
950 do. small.120¾
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'68.121⅛
700 do. small.120¼
1,000 U.S. 5s,'81 C.12.118¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn 6s. old.. 50
1,000 Mo. 6s, H.& St. Jo. Iss.,'75.. 99¾
3,000 Ches. & Ohio 1st. Coup. on.. 38
3,000 C.R.I.& Pa.7s.107⅞
5,000 N. J. C. 1st,n.112¾
6,000 N. J. C. C.b. c.111
2,000 N.J.C.1st.con.105¼
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La. C. Div..... 90
12,000 C. & N. W. C. C. Gold bds... 82
2,000 H.&S.J.8s.con. 83¼
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.104
2,000 do. 104⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.102¾
10,000 I., B. & West. 1st.........b. c. 28¾
3,000 Har. 1st, 7s,c.111
1,000 O.&M.c.m.S.F. 96½
2,000 C. P. Gold bds.102
20,000 Un Pac. S. F.. 96¼
10,000 do. 96⅛
7,000 do. b3. 96⅛
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 95
2,000 C.& P.con. .F.105
500 Clev. & P. 4th.. 99
1,000 do. 100
1,000 U.P. 1st.b.c.c.101⅞
3,000 do. 101¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d... 51
3,000 do. 50¼
1,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, W. Liv... 51
5 Metropolitan Bk.133
100 D.& H. Can..b. c.123
25 Mari. L. & Min., Ass. Paid...b. c. 13
100 Q. Min. Co...b. c. 15
100 Quick. Pf......b. c. 21½
100 do. 22
200 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 5
500 do. 5⅛
50 do. 5⅜
50 do. 5¼
15 Mor. & Es...b. c.102
40 do. 102¼
100 Chi. & Alt...b. c.103

300 W. Un. T..b. c. s3. 80½
100 do. s3. 80⅜
100 do. 80⅜
1800 do. 80¼
500 do. s3. 80⅛
4600 do. 80¼
600 do. s3. 80¼
1400 do. s3. 80⅛
200 do. s4. 80⅛
1600 do. 80¼
2700 do. 80⅛
200 do. b3. 80¼
100 do. 80¼
15 U. States Ex.b.c. 42
200 Adams Ex.....b3.100
25 do. ......b. c.100
20 American Ex...... 58
100 do. ......b. c. 57¾
600 Pac. Mail....b. c. 40¼
100 do. 40⅛
100 do. s3. 40¼
10 N. Y. C. & Hud...104⅛
200 do. ......c. s3.104
400 Erie Railway.b.e. 14⅝
300 do. s3. 14½
200 do. 14½
300 do. 14⅝
650 do. 14¾
40 Mich. Cen....b. c. 65
50 do. 65½
800 L.S. & M.So.b.c.s3. 58⅝
700 do. b3. 58¾
300 do. s3. 58¾
100 do. 58¾
50 do. 58⅞
200 do. b3. 58⅞
500 do. 58¾
300 Union Pac....b. c. 74½
100 do. s3. 74½
100 do. 74⅜
200 C. & N. W.Pf..b. c. 50
10 N. J. Cen.....b. c.112
50 Reno R. E. 2d. Pf. 87
400 Chic. & R. I...b. c.104⅜
100 do. 104⅜
100 do. s3.104⅛
100 C., M. & St P..b. c. 34¼
200 do. 34⅜
100 Chi., B. & Q..b. c.112¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

$5,000 U. S. C. 6s,'81.122½
5,000 Ten. 6s, Old.. 50
5,000 D. of Col.3-65s. 71⅞
5,000 U. Pacific S. F. 96⅛
20 Del. & Hudson....124
200 Erie Railway..... 14⅝
200 do. 14¾
400 West. Union...b3. 80¼
500 do. 80⅛
100 do. b3. 80⅛
1400 do. 80
100 do. s4. 80
400 do. s3. 80
1000 do. 80⅛
100 Northwest...b3. 39⅛
200 Pacific Mail...... 40⅛
800 do. 40
100 do. s3. 39⅞
200 do. 40
100 do. s3. 40⅛

200 Lake Shore....... 58¾
20 do. 58⅞
100 do. 58¾
40 do. 59
200 do. 58¾
100 Union Pacific..s3. 74¼
200 do. 74⅛
100 do. s3. 74⅛
200 do. s3. 74
100 do. 74
200 do. 73¾
100 do. 73⅝
100 do. 73½
100 do. 73⅝
100 do. 74
100 Rock Island......104⅝
100 St. Paul.......... 34⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.....c. 22⅞
100 do. b3. 23

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S. 6s,R.,'81.120⅛
10,000 U.S. 6s,C,'81.122½
12,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67.120½
10,000 U.S.5-20C,'67.121

20,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68.121
30,000 U.S. 10-40 R..117½
20,000 do. 117⅝
10,000 U.S. 5s,R.,'81.117⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old... 50
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.101⅜
1,000 Union Pac.1st.101⅝
2,000 N. Y. C.6s,'83.102¾
5,000 P of Mo.1st.o.c. 95½
100 Quick. Mining... 14½
100 M.L.&M.as.p.b.c. 12
100 do. 10½
100 do. 10
100 do. 9¼
200 Pacific Mail..b. c. 40⅛
200 do. 40¼
400 do. b3. 40¼
200 do. 40⅜
300 do. 40¼
500 West. Union.b.c. 80¼
200 do. s3. 80¼
100 do. b3. 80¼
100 do. b3. 80⅜
200 do. s4. 80¼
1700 do. 80¼
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 14⅞
100 do. b3. 15
200 do. 14⅞
300 N.Y.C. & H.R.b. c.104
400 Harlem.....b. c.132

600 L.S.& M.S.b. c.b3. 58⅞
200 do. s3. 58⅞
1600 do. b3. 59
1100 do. 59
1000 do. 59
700 do. s3. 59⅛
1700 do. 59⅛
900 do. s3. 59¼
400 do. 59
100 Union Pacific b c. 74
200 C. & N.W.b. c. 39⅛
100 do. 39⅛
100 C. & N. W. Pf b. c. 50
400 Chic. & R. I. b. c.104⅜
500 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 34¼
100 do. b3. 34½
300 do. 34⅝
200 T.,W.& W.b. c. 5
200 do. s1. 5
100 do. s0. 4⅞
400 do. 5
51 Del., Lack. & W..121⅛
160 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 23⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo.b. c. 23½
40 Mor.& Essex.b. c.102¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Un Pac. S. F. 96
200 Quicksilver...... 14
28 N. Y. C. & H..... 103⅞
300 M. L. & M. As.Pd. 9½
100 do. 9¾
100 do. 10
200 do. 10¼
100 do. 10½
300 do. 11
100 Western Union.... 80¼
200 do. s3. 80⅛
900 do. 80⅛
200 do. b3. 80⅛
1000 Erie Railway.... 14⅞
100 do. 14⅞
5 Pacific Mail..... 40⅛
500 do. 40⅛
200 do. 40
100 North-western.... 39⅛

700 Lake Shore....s3. 59
1800 do. 59
300 do. 59⅛
100 do. s3. 59
100 Del., Lack. & W... 121¼
200 Union Pacific.... 74
200 do. 74⅛
100 Rock Island...... 104¼
100 St. Paul.......... 34⅛
500 do. 34¼
100 Ohio & Miss...... 23
100 St. Paul Pref.... 57⅜
18 do. 57⅝
300 do. 57¾
200 Han. & St. Jo.... 23⅞

TUESDAY, July 13—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange continues extremely dull. The business to-day was even less than that of yesterday, amounting to only 73,100 shares. As has been the case for some time recently, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, and Western Union were most conspicuous in the dealings. The attempts of certain parties on the street to force up the price of Western Union have not met with a measure of success proportioned to the vigor of the endeavor, the stock failing to respond to the manipulations of the bull clique. The price to-day ranged between 80⅝ and 80, the great bulk of the transactions having been effected at 80⅛@80¼. Pacific Mail opened at 40½, advanced to 40⅝, subsequently declined to 39⅞, rose again to 40¼, and closed at 40. Erie advanced from 14½ to 15, closing at 14⅞. Lake Shore opened at 58¾, declined to 58⅝, advanced to 59¼, and closed at 58⅞. Union Pacific declined from 74½ to 73½, and afterward recovered to 74⅛. Quicksilver common dropped from 15 to 14, while the preferred advanced from 21½ to 22. St. Paul advanced from 34¼ to 34½, closing at the intermediate quotation, and North-western from 39 to 39⅛. By far the widest fluctuation of the day was in Mariposa, which, after selling at 13, dropped to 9½, with a subsequent recovery of 1@1½ ₩ cent. Operators have been generally disposed to regard with some suspicion the recent sharp advance in this stock, which not long ago sold as low as 4@5, and its violent and spasmodic fluctuations to-day would seem to show that their caution was not entirely groundless.

At the election of Directors of the Erie Railway to-day, the following was the successful ticket: Hermann R. Baltzer, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Thomas Dickson, R. Suydam Grant, Solomon S. Guthrie, Giles W. Hotchkiss, Hugh J. Jewett, John Taylor Johnston, Louis H. Meyer, Edwin D. Morgan, Asa Packer, Cortlandt Parker, Homer Ramsdell, Marshall O. Roberts, Lucius Robinson, Samuel Sloan, Henry G. Stebbins.

The money market continues easy, and borrowers found no difficulty in obtaining call loans at 1½@2 ₩ cent. throughout the day.

The foreign advices report a quiet and steady market at London for British and American Government securities, which closed as follows: Consols, 94 1-16@94⅛ for money, and 94⅛@94¼ for the account; 1865s, old, 106¼@106⅞; 1867s, 106⅞; 10-40s, 104½, and new 5s, 103. Erie was firm at 13¼. The Bank of England gained £257,000 on balance to-day. To-morrow is ticket day, and Thursday fortnightly settling day at the London Stock Exchange. The Bank of Prussia has raised its discount rate to 5 ₩ cent. The sterling exchange market was quiet and weaker, closing at $4 86@$4 86½ for prime bankers' 60 days' sterling, and $4 89¼ for demand bills, the latter being comparatively higher. Gold opened at 115¾, advanced to 115⅞, and then declined steadily under large sales of "long" gold held for a rise, until it closed weak at 115¼. The rates on gold loans were 1 and 2 ₩ cent. per annum and 1-64 per diem. Loans were also made flat. The specie engagements for shipment to-morrow aggregate $500,000 gold coin. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amount to $600,000.

Government bonds were dull and lower in the early dealings, but became firmer toward the close. Railroad bonds declined a fraction, the leading features, as usual, being the Pacific issues, which closed at 101⅝@101⅞ for Centrals and Union firsts, 99½@100 for Land Grants, and 95⅞@96⅛ for Sinking Funds. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold bonds were firm at 82. New-Jersey Central consolidated firsts sold at 105¼ and convertible at 111, Erie 4th at 98, Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific 7s at 107⅞, Milwaukee and St. Paul first, Lacrosse Division, at 90, New-York Central 6s at 102¾, and Missouri Pacifics at 95½. State bonds were dull and comparatively neglected. It is announced that cleverly executed counterfeit City of Erie (Penn.,) Water Loan bonds are in circulation.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from this port for the week ending to-day amounted to $5,013,248, against $6,267,356 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $5,427,800 in 1873. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, this year, are $132,955,398, against $158,635,219 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $150,601,911 in 1873:

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$492,831 55
Gold payments	493,589 97
Gold balance	36,003,280 53
Currency receipts	808,654 93
Currency payments	1,141,592 21
Currency balance	53,453,564 41
Customs	468,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 13.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118⅛	118⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	117½	117
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	121⅜	121⅛
American Gold	115⅝	115¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86@$4 86½
New-York Central	104	104
Chicago and Rock Island	104¾	104¾
Pacific Mail	40¼	40
St. Paul Common	34¼	34⅜
St. Paul Preferred	57¼	57½
Western Union	80⅝	80
Union Pacific	74½	74⅛
Lake Shore	58¾	58⅞
Wabash and Toledo	5¼	5
North-western Common	39	39⅛
North-Western Preferred	49¼	49¾
Delaware, Lack. and Western	121⅝	121¼
New-Jersey Central	111¾	111⅝
Panama	129	129
Erie	14½	14⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	23	23⅛
C., C. & I. C.	3½	3⅞
Harlem	131½	131½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104	104	500
Erie	15	14½	4,800
Lake Shore	59¼	58⅝	17,100
Wabash	5⅛	5	1,500
North-western	39⅛	39⅛	200
North-western Preferred	50	49¾	300
Rock Island	104¾	104½	1,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34½	34¼	3,200
Mil. and St. Paul Preferred	57½	57⅜	1,200
Del., Lack. and Western	121⅝	121¼	350
Union Pacific	74½	73½	2,400
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	112¼	112¼	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23⅞	23½	200
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛	23⅞	400
Mariposa	13	9½	1,525
Mariposa Preferred	10¼	10¼	100
Western Union	80⅝	80	28,700
Pacific Mail	40⅝	39⅞	7,800
Quicksilver	15	14	400
Quicksilver Preferred	22	22½	200
Adams Express	100	100	225
Amer. Mer. Union Express	57¾	57¾	100
Total sales			73,100

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122¾	122⅞	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	119½	120
6s, 1881, r.	120⅜	120⅝	5-20s, 1867, r.	120½	120⅝
6s, 1881, c.	122⅜	122⅝	5-20s, 1867, c.	121	121
5-20s, 1862, c.	116½	117½	5-20s, 1868, r.	120½	121
5-20s, 1864, r.	118¼	118½	5-20s, 1868, c.	120⅞	121⅛
5-20s, 1864, c.	118¼	118½	10-40s, r.	117½	117⅝
5-20s, 1865, r.	119½	120	10-40s, c.	118⅝	119
5-20s, 1865, c.	120¾	121	5s, 1881, r.	117	117½
5-50s, 1865, n.r.	119¾	120	5s, 1881, c.	118	118⅛

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $300,000 for interest and $38,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$24,739,000
Gold balances	781,997
Currency balances	910,257

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$59,061,604
Currency balances	2,711,634
Gold exchanges	4,352,482
Gold balances	922,417

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	35
Alabama 5s, 1886	35
Alabama 8s, 1886	35
Ark. 6s, Funded	30
Ark.7s,L.R.& Ft.S.is	15
Ark. M. & L. R.	15
Ark.7sL.R.P.B.&NO	15
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv.	15
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	15
Connecticut 6s	105
Georgia 6s	89
Ga. 7s, indorsed	93¾
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	96¼
Indiana 5s	100
Illinois cou. 6s, 1877	102
Illinois cou. 6s, 1879	102
Illinois War Loan	102
Kentucky 6s	100
Louisiana 6s	32
Louisiana new bds.	34
Michigan 6s, 1878-79	102
Michigan 6s, 1883	103
Michigan 7s, 1890	108
Fund. bds. due '94-5	100
L.bds.due'81to'91inc	100
N. Y. reg. B. L'n	106⅛
N. Y. 6s G. R. 1887	118
N. Y. 6s G. C. 1887	118
N. Y. 6s G. L'n 1891	118
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20½
N.C.6s, April & Oct.	20¼
N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	50
N.C.N.C.R.,Ap. & Oc.	50
N.C.N.C.R.,c.o.J.&J.	38
N.C.N.C.R.c.o.A&O.	38
N. C. F. A. 1866	12
N. C. F. A. 1868	11½
N. C. new bds.,J.&J.	10
N. C. new bds.,A.&O.	10
Ohio 6s, 1875	100
Ohio 6s, 1881	102½
Ohio 6s, 1886	103
Rhode Island 6s	103
South Carolina 6s	33
S. C. L. C.,'89, A. & O.	32
S. C. N. F. bds	6½
Tennessee 6s, old	49½
Tenn. 6s, new bds	49½
Texas 10s, 1876	102
Virginia 6s, old	37
Va. 6s, new bds., '66	37
Va. 6s, new bds., '67	37
Va. 6s, Consol bds.	64½
Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	57
Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser.	46½
Va. 6s, deferred bds.	8¾
Dis.of Col. 3-65s 1924	71⅞

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d	105½
Alb. & Sus. 3d	100
B., C. R. & M.1st7sg.	30½
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.	38
Ches. & Ohio 6s ex c.	30
Chic. & Alton Inc.	102
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	90¾
St. L., J. & C. 1st.	90
Chic.,B.& Q.8₩c.1st	113½
Chic., B. & Q. C. 7s	103
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107¾
Cen. R. of N.J.1st n.	112¾
Cen. R. of N. J.1st C.	105⅛
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.	110⅞
Amer. D. & I. bds.	99
M. & St.P.1st8s P.D.	112⅛
M.&S.P.1st7₩G.R.D.	82
M. & St.P.1st LaC.D.	89
M.&St.P.1stI.&M.D.	79
M. & St.P.1st C.&M.	81
Mil. & St. P.1st C.	74
Mil. & St. P. 2d	97
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	104
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	90
Chicago & N. W. 1st.	103½
C. & N. W. C.G.Bds.	81½
Galena & Chic. Ex'd.	107½
Peninsula 1st, Con.	96½
Chicago & Mil. 1st.	97½
C.,C.C.&I.1st 7s S.F.	106
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	111
Morris & Essex 2d	109
Erie 1st, Extended	102½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	99½
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	97½
H.&S.t.J. 8s, Con.	83
Ind., B. & West. 1st	23
Mich. S. 7 per c.2d	101½
M.S. N.I.S.F., 7 p.c.	108
Cleve. & Toledo S.F.	104
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.	105½
C., P. & A. Old Bds.	101
C., P. & A. New Bds.	103⅝
D., M. & Tol. Bds.	102½
Buf. & Erie N. Bds.	100
Buf. & State L. 7s.	100
Lake Shore D. Bds.	101
Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	101
Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	100
Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	96
Marietta & Cin 1st.	106½
M. Cen. C. 7s. 1902	104
M.Cen. 8s,'82.S.F.	111½
N. J. South. 1st 7s	28½
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	100¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103
N. Y. C.& H.R.1st,C.	117½
N. N. C.&H.R.1st,R.	113½
Harlem 1st 7s, C.	110½
Harlem 1st 7s, R.	110½
N. Missouri 1st	89
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	96
Ohio & Miss. Consol.	94½
C. Pacific, San J. B.	92
Union Pacific 1st	101⅝
U. P. Land Grant 7s	99½
U. Pac. Sink. Fund.	96⅛
Atl. & Pac. Land G.	47
South Pacific of Mo.	75
Pacific of Mo. 1st	95
Pac.of Mo., 1st Car't.	72
Pac. of Mo. 2d	79½
Pac. 7s, guart'd Mo.	100½
Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 1st.	111½
Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.2d.	105
C. & P. 4th, S. F.	99
C., C. & Ind. 1st	46
C., C. & Ind. 2d	17
St. L. & I. M. 1st	91½
Alton & T. H. 1st	105¾
Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.	90
Alton & T. H.2d,Inc.	74
B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	96
Tol. P. & W., W. D.	51
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	80
T.&W.1st,St.L.Div.	58
Tol. & Wabash 2d	51
T. & W. Con. Conv.	25
Han. & Naples 1st	35
Great West.1st, 1888	78¼
Great West. 2d, 1893	50
Ills. & So. Iowa 1st	40

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	152
American Exchange	116¼
Butchers' & Drov's'	134
Central National	98½
Chemical	1600
City	300
Commerce	121
Continental	100½
Corn Exchange	133
First National	200
Fourth National	101
Importers' & Trad's'	195
Irving	130
Manhattan	150
Mechanics'	142
Mercantile	108
Merchants'	121¼
Merchants' Exch.	102½
Metropolitan	132½
N.Y.Nat'l Exchange	100
Phenix	98½
Shoe & Leather	140
State of New-York	114
Tradesmen's'	140
Union	139

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	..
City 5s, new	107½	..
Camden & Amboy Railroad	129¾	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	51	..
Philadelphia & Reading (ex div.)	55	55⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60	..
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	42¾	42⅞
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	20¾	20⅞
Northern Central Railroad	29	30
Lehigh Navigation	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	102	..

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, July 13.—Cotton quiet; demand fair; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 20 bales; exports coastwise, 893 bales; sales, 685 bales; stock, 5,922 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 85 bales; gross, 131 bales; exports coastwise, 32 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 26,249 bales.

MOBILE, July 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14½c.@15c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1 bale; gross, 1 bale; exports coastwise, 46 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,223 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c. Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13¾c.: net receipts, 6 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 5,902 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 13, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	96	Hides, bales	150
Beans, bbls	38	Lard-oil, bbls	60
Bees-wax pks	3	Leather. Sides	38,182
Broom-corn, bales	50	Resin, bbls	213
Flour, bbls	12,102	Sugar, bbls	317
Meal, bbls	15	Oil-cake, pks	500
Meal, bags	600	Beef, pks	2
Wheat, bushels	269,205	Butter, pks	3,477
Corn, bushels	43,041	Cheese, pks	24,566
Oats, bushels	54,906	Pork, pks	270
Rye, bushels	150	Cut-meats, pks	521
Malt, bushels	650	Lard, tcs	150
Peas, bushels	636	Stearine, pks	50
Copper, bbls	265	Starch, pks	1,564
Cotton, bales	590	Tallow, pks	27
Dried Fruit, pks	8	Tobacco, hhds	272
Eggs, bbls	1,265	Tobacco, pks	19
Hops, bales	125	Wool, bales	384
Hides, No.	220	Whisky, bbls	338

ASHES—Have been selling very slowly since our last, with Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ₩ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been moderately sought after in a jobbing way, at from 32½c.@35c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but quoted about steady, since our last. Sales have been reported of 3,501 bags Santos, by the Pascal, and 1,000 bags Rio, by the Imogene, here; and 850 bags by the Vamosa, at Baltimore, on private terms....The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 24,010 bags; sales, 23,580 bags; stock here, 36,153 bags; at Baltimore, 40,834 bags; Hampton Roads, 5,000 bags; Savannah, 2,000 bags, and Galveston, 1,000 bags. ....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17⅛c.@17½c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good at 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¼c.@20¼c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; Ceylon, 20½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17½c.; Mexican, 19½c.@20¼c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c., ₩ lb., gold.

COTTON—A limited business has been reported for early delivery almost wholly for spinning purposes, at a reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 889 bales, (of which 153 bales were on last evening,) including 886 bales to spinners, and 3 bales to speculators....A moderately active movement has been reported for forward delivery, but prices have been quoted about ⅛c. ₩ lb. lower, influenced by the unfavorable advices from Liverpool, and the encouraging crop reports, closing steadily on options for the early months, and weaker for the latter months....Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bales, (of which 3,300 bales were on last evening and 5,100 bales were to-day,) with 500 bales more at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; August, 15 19-32c.@15 5-16c.; September, 14 31-32c.@15c.; October, 14 19-32c.@14⅝c.; November, 13 7-16c.@14 15-32c.; December, 14 7-16c.@14 15-32c.; January, 14 19-32c.@14⅝c.; February, 14¾c.@14 13-16c.; March, 14 15-16c.@14 31-32c.; April, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; May, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; June, 15 9-16c.@15⅝c. ₩ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 590 bales, of which 80 bales were by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 426 bales, against 758 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 1,752 bales, against 2,063 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,445,770 bales, against 3,739,356 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 8,653 bales; to the Continent, 1,879 bales. Stock in New-York, 86,225 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 150,248 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling Fair	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Fair	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quoted about steady within the range of from $2 10@$2 22½ currency, for No. 1, short to full count, but have been in limited request.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A free movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, mainly in Shipping Extras, good to very choice lines, at a further slight advance, closing very firmly, on restricted offerings for prompt delivery Trade and Family Extras have been moderately sought after within our range. The sales since our last have been 23,150 bbls. of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4 25@$4 60, chiefly at $4 45@$4 60; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 10, the latter for very choice (White Wheat,) chiefly at $4 75@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 25@$5 65, chiefly at $5 45@$5 60; very good to very fancy do., $5 65@$6 25; City Mills Extra at $5 70@$6 25; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 65; very good to very fancy do., $5 65@$6 25; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 25@$5 60 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, for shipment, $6 15@$6 50; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 60@$7 25; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 75@$7 25: Western White do., Extras, $6@$8; St. Louis Extra, $5 75@$8; Extra Genesee, $5 75@$7; Minnesota patent stock, $5 85@$8, with some very fancy brands quoted higher, up to $10 in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 13,650 bbls. shipping Extras, in good part Minnesota and State Extras and City Mill products, within our range, of which were 2,000 bbls. Extra State, August delivery, at $5 55 ₩ bbl....Southern Flour has been in good request, chiefly in a jobbing way, at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 for Superfine; $5 15@$6 15 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 25@$8 for ordinary to very choice Trade and Family Extras, and $4 25@$4 60 for No. 2....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate request; within the range of from $4 35@$5 60 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 35@$5 60 for Superfine, the latter rate for very choice....Corn-meal has been in fairly active request at very firm prices, ranging from $3 65@$4 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,700 bbls., including 930 bbls. Babylon, at $4 25 ₩ bbl.

FRUIT.—A moderate jobbing trade has been reported at generally steady rates. Sales 2,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 25; 1,600 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins, part at 10c.. 350 lots Currants at 6¾c.; 400 cases Sardines at 14@14½c. for quarter-bxs., and 40 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@8¼c.

GRAIN—Business in Spring Wheat has been again quite active, at a further slight improvement in prices of No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee, and No. 2 Chicago, and at an advance of about 1c. a bushel on prime No. 2 Milwaukee, for prompt delivery. The main dealings have been in No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago, here and to arrive, and in No. 1 Milwaukee, to arrive. The demand has been mostly from export buyers. The market closed firmly, but tamely. Winter Wheat has attracted very little attention, and has been without important change. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 390,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at $1 30 for prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 28 for No. 1 Milwaukee do. do.; $1 27½ for do., to arrive soon; $1 24@$1 25 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, nearly all at $1 25 for prime for early delivery; $1 21@$1 22 for No. 1 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 22 for prime, afloat, and $1 21 for do., in store, closing firmly at $1 22, afloat, $1 22 for do., to arrive next week, (with contracts for the first half of July settled on the basis of $1 21, to the amount of five boat-loads;) $1 15@$1 27 for ungraded Spring, mainly at $1 19@$1 20 for fair average, afloat; $1 30 for strictly prime No. 1 State Spring; $1 34@$1 35¼ for fair to very good Red Western, car lots; $1 36@$1 38 for Amber do., and $1 35@$1 40 for White do. And for forward delivery sales were reported of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, July option, at $1 25; 40,000 bushels do., late July, at $1 25; 10,000 bushels do., first half of August, at $1 25, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago do., same option, at $1 21 ₩ bushel....New Corn has declined about 1c.@1½c. a bushel on more urgent offerings, and a moderately active inquiry, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported of 83,000 bushels at 79c.@81c. for poor to prime steamer grades of new mixed Western, mainly at 80c.@81c., afloat; 81½c.@82½c. for fair to choice sailing vessel do.; 82½c.@83½c. for new Yellow Western; 76c.@80c. for poor to very good new mixed Western, in store; and 74c.@76c. for heated do., afloat....Old Corn wholly nominal....Rye steady, and in moderate request; sales, 2,000 bushels prime State at $1 10, afloat; Canada, last sold at $1 07, free, and delivered from store; quoted wholly nominal at 90c. in bond....Nothing new in Barley....Of Barley Malt, sales have been reported of 15,500 bushels at $1 75@$1 80 for choice Canada West, $1 70 for Lake Shore, on time, and $1 62½ for prime Western; market steady....Canada Peas unsettled....Oats have been pressed for sale, and have been quoted fully 3c.@4c. a bushel lower, on a moderate movement, closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 71,000 bushels at 58c.@62½c. for inferior to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 60c. for prime Chicago, in store, and 61c.@62½c. for do., afloat, with the latest sale at 61c., afloat; 64c.@68c. for White Western, car lots....Feed continues in fair request in a jobbing way, within the range of $19 50@$30 as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Mill Stuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 lb.; and $19 75@$20 50 for Bran, ₩ ton....Bale Hay has been in rather limited demand, with shipping grades quoted at from 60c.@65c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c....Rye Straw continues inactive within the range of from 55c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ₩ 100 lb.; offering of Straw very liberal.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in moderately active demand at firm prices; market otherwise dull....Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.; Domestic Cloth, 13c.@13¼c. Sales, 1,200 rolls Domestic Cloth, at Boston, at 13c. c g l.

HEMP—Manila has been quoted firm, with a fair demand noted; further sales were reported of 2,600 bales on private terms, quoted at 8c., gold; of Jute Butts, 600 bales sold at 2⅞c., currency. Market otherwise dull.

HIDES—Have been in light demand, with prices nominal; sales, 1,000 Matamoras, 350 Matamoras Kips, 1,200 Montevideo Kips, and 312 Mexican Kips, on private terms.

HONEY—Has been inactive since our last, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 70c.@74c., and Cuba, in bond, at 77½c.@80c., gold, ₩ gallon.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quiet at former rates: Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 22¾c.@23c. ₩ lb.; sales, 100,000 lb....Copper products have been in light request at former figures, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₩ lb....Scotch Pig Iron has been quoted steady, but without further movement of importance. American Pig Iron has been in very slack request, and quoted weak and irregular in price, with sales reported of 300 tons No. 1 at $27....Iron Rails have been more active, with sales reported of 1,000 tons English at $49. Other kinds dull and somewhat nominal. We quote Eglinton Pig nominal at $29 50@$31; Glengarnock, $31@$32; Coltness, $31@$32; Gartsherrie, $31@$32; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$27; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $22@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free; American Rails, $48@$50, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; Wrought Scrap, $28@$33, from ship and yard ₩ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been in light demand, with foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 87½; American Pig at $5 90@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9½c....Spelter has been slow of sale within the range of from $7 25@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7 30@$7 50 for domestic....American Steel continues inactive at from 9c.@16c., currency, ₩ lb.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ₩ lb....Regulus Antimony has been quiet since our last at 13c.@13¼c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American....Shot quiet at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₩ lb....Tin has been very moderately sought after, with sales reported of 200 slabs Straits at 18½c., gold; 500 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $8 37½, gold; 400 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $7 37½@$7 50, gold; 500 bxs. Coke, and 800 bxs. Coke Terne, on private terms. We quote: Straits at 18½c.@18¾c.; English at 18¾c.@19c.; Refined at 19c.; and Banca at 23c.@23½c., gold, and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 12½@$8 50; I. C. Coke, $6 50@$7; Charcoal Terne, $7 50@$8; Coke Terne, $6 50@$7, gold....Zinc continues inactive within the range of from 8½c.@8⅞c., gold.

MOLASSES—A decidedly more confident demand has been reported, on refining account, for suitable invoices of foreign, at much stronger prices, with 50 test Refining Muscovado, now quoted up to 33½c.@34c. ₩ gallon. Sales have been made of 275 hhds. Sagua at 4c., 41 hhds. Caibarien at 32c., and 1,827 hhds. and 127 tcs. Matanzas and Cardenas, on private terms, all to refiners. Several invoices of late arrival are unmarketed; some of them are being placed in store. Grocery grades have not been in much demand, and values have been more or less irregular, within the range quoted in our last. And the jobbing trade has been light at former nominal quotations....Syrups without important change.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in slack request and quoted easier, ranging from $1 65@$1 75 for Strained, $1 90@$2 35 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 25 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales 50 bbls. good strained at $1 80, and 375 bbls. No. 1 to Extra Pale at $4@$7....Tar has been in more demand, with sales reported of 50 bbls. Washington at $2 37½ ₩ bbl.; City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 32c. ₩ gallon. Sales, 150 bbls.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been quoted about steady, but have been in light demand generally. Linseed, Neatsfoot, Cotton-seed, Red, and Tallow Oils have been also in limited request on the basis of our quotations. Menhaden, Palm, and Olive Oils have been very moderately inquired for, in a jobbing way, within our range. Cocoa-nut has been salable and comparatively firm. We quote: Crude Whale, 60c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@72c.; Bleached do., 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80@$1 92½; Bleached Sperm, $1 85@$1 97½; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 10 for good to prime, and 80c.@90c. for No. 1; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 70c.@73c.; Linseed-oil, 60c.@63c. in casks and bbls., for large and small lots; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20 in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 35c.@50c. for Sound Oil, with sales of 500 bbls. at 35c.; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 47c.@50c.; Yellow do., 60c.@65c.; Refined Yellow, 70c.@72½c., and White, 72½c.@75c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@95c.; Cod, 63c.@70c.; Neats-foot, 82½c.@$1 20; Rape-seed Oil, $1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10¾c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oil, 40c.@43c. At New-Bedford sales have been made of 250 bbls. Crude Sperm, for manufacturing, and 1,000 bbls. do., in lots, for export, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been less sought after on the basis of 5½c.@5⅝c., in bulk, for early delivery, and 8⅝c. in shipping order....Refined has been in less urgent request for early delivery, and quoted easier on the basis of 11⅞c.@12c., and for forward delivery at 11⅝c.@11⅞c.; sales reported of 5,000 bbls., deliverable by Aug. 5, at 11⅝c....Refined, in cases, 16c.@18c....Naphtha, 8¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery quoted at 11½c.@11⅝c....At Baltimore, Refined for early delivery, quoted at 11¾c.@11⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet for early delivery at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 40@$20 50, chiefly at $20 40, which was the closing price; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 25@$19 50, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 25....For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 750 bbls. new Western Mess, August option, at $20 30@$20 35, closing at $20 25@$20 30, and 750 bbls. do., September option, at $20 45, closing at $20 45, showing a firmer market....Dressed Hogs have been moderately sought after, with City quoted at 9½c.@10c. for heavy to light weights ₩ lb....City Cut-meats have been in fair request, with sales reported of 1,000 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 10¾c.; 1,250 Smoked Shoulders at 11¾c.@12c.; 1,800 Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13¾c.; 750 Smoked Hams at 15c., and sundry other small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. Western product dull....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11¾c.@12c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13¾c.; Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11¼c.@11½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8⅝c.; Western Pickled Hams, in bxs., at 11½c.@12c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston backs in bxs. nominal....Bacon has been in good request and held higher, with City Long Clear quoted at the close at 11½c. asked; Western Short Clear and Western Long Clear nominal. Sales have been reported of 450 bxs. City Long Clear chiefly at 11½c. ₩ lb....A very slow movement has been reported in Lard for early delivery at about steady rates. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 13 9-16c.; 50 tcs. new do. at 13¼c.; 246 tcs. City do. at 12½c. Small lots of Refined, for the West Indies, at 12¾c., and small lots of do. for the Continent at 13½c. ₩ lb. ....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 500 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 13 9-16c., with August quoted at 13 7-16c.@13½c., and 500 tcs. do., seller the remainder of the year, at 12¼c.@12½c. ₩ lb....Beef has been selling slowly almost wholly in small job lots, within the previous range of from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $13 50 for Packet ₩ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $27@$28 for City Extra do. ₩ tierce....Beef Hams have been inactive at from $18@$21 50 for good to extra choice....A rather better demand has been noted, mainly on local account, for prime to strictly choice State and Western Butter at comparatively firm prices. Low grades have also been in request and somewhat steadier. Medium qualities, especially of State, have been in least favor with purchasers....We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@26c. for fair to very good, and 28c. for very choice do.; new State, in firkins, at 20c.@28c. for about fair to very choice; new Western at 12c.@26c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@23c. for about fair to choice....Cheese has attracted rather less attention, on about the previous basis as to values. The export movement has been less satisfactory. We quote new Cheese at 6c.@12¾c. for ordinary to fancy State Factory, mainly at 11c.@12¼c. for good to fine, and 5c.@11½c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@12c. for very poor to strictly fancy.... Eggs have been selling very moderately within the range of 20c.@23c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 21c.@22c. for good to prime marks, ₩ dozen. Offerings rather more liberal.

SALT—Has been in comparatively limited demand since our last, with Liverpool Ground at 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Continues very quiet, with Crude quoted nominal at 5¼c.@5½c., gold.

SEED—Of Calcutta Linseed, sales have been made of 5,000 bags in Boston from one crusher to another, and 10,000 bags in do., per Susan Gilmore, both lots on private terms. Market steady, but otherwise very quiet. Quotations as in our last.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderately active demand at essentially unaltered quotations. The inquiry has been almost wholly for refining. Sales have been reported to-day of 2,001 hhds. and 5,279 bags, including 500 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅛c.; 523 hhds. do. at 8⅛c.; 600 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅛c., chiefly at 8 1-16c.; 378 hhds. Molasses Sugar and mixed stock at 7⅜c.; 5,279 bags Centrifugal at 8⅞c.@9¼c. Also, 500 hhds. Refining Cuba rumored sold, but without confirmation. ....We quote fair Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8 3-16c.@8¼c.; prime do., 8 5-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; No. 1 Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅞c.@9¼c.; Manila, bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses sugar, 6⅞c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6½c., ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 11½c., Powdered at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Granulated at 10⅞c., A,s at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c.

TALLOW—Quoted firm at 9c. for prime, on sales of 80,000 lb....Of Stearine, sales were made of 15,000 lb. choice City, in hhds., at 17c.; with choice Western, in tierces, quoted firm at 16¾c., and offering very sparingly.

TEAS—Have been in moderate speculative demand, with trade from consumers light; prices unchanged; sales, 3,400 half-chests Japan, 1,000 half-chests Green, and 1,800 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—A moderately active inquiry prevails for the leading kinds of Leaf and Seed Leaf at generally steady rates. The export call has been comparatively fair. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 500 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 9c.@21c.; 10 cases 1874 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 8c.; 114 cases 1873 do. at 25c.; 38 cases 1873 State at 6¾c.@7c.; 61 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 7c.@7½c.; 316 cases 1873 Ohio at 8⅛c.@8⅞c.; 150 cases sundry growths at 7c.@30c., and 300 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 ₩ lb. Manufactured quiet as last quoted.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand and quoted steady at $1 22 ₩ gallon. Sales, 250 bbls.

WOOL—The market has been without further important changes as to values, on a moderately active movement in the various descriptions, chiefly in Texas and new Western Fleece, for manufacturing account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 41,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 45c.@52c.; 45,000 lb. Unwashed do., at 32c.@34c.; 10,000 lb. Ohio and Pennsylvania Washed at 52½c.; 127 pks. and 16,500 lb. Domestic Pulled at 25c.@48c.; 1,000 lb. Scoured California at 63c.; 15,000 lb. Georgia, 10,000 lb. Colorado, 50 bags Lamb, and 30 bales East India on private terms; 171,000 lb. Texas at 23c.@28c.; 5,300 lb. Indiana Combing at 47c.; 123 bales, and 14,500 lb. California Fall at 16c.@22c.; 56 bales and 45,000 lb. California, Spring, at 26½c.@31c.; 1,000 lb. California Pulled at 40c., and 15 bales Cape at 35c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—The feature of business to-day was the active inquiry for Grain room on berth and charter, partly for the Continent, at steady rates. Petroleum tonnage was also in fair demand at late quotations. The offerings of Flour and Bacon were rather more liberal, chiefly for British ports, at unchanged figures. Some demand has been also noted for vessels suited to the Tobacco and Lumber trades....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 48,000 bushels grain, in bags, at 7¾d.@8¼d. ₩ bushel; 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 10½d. ₩ 280 lb.; and, by steam, 56,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8d. ₩ bushel; 2,700 boxes Cheese, part at 45s.; 2,100 boxes Bacon at 35s.@40s., mostly at 40s. ₩ ton; also a British ship, 1,598 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; and 28,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₩ bushel, (the latter forming cargo for a British bark, 482 tons;) and by steam grain room was held at 10½d.@11d. ₩ bushel, for forward shipments....For Glasgow by steam, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 3,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s., 250 pks. Provisions at 35s.@40s., and 100 bales Hogs' Hair at 40s. ₩ ton....For Bristol, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₩ bushel......For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 271 tons, with about 1,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a British brig, 328 tons, hence, with about 2,300 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d., with option of the south coast of England, direct....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 581 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 7s.; a British bark, 593 tons, (to arrive from Limerick, via Sydney, C. B.,) hence, with 4,000 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 7s.; an Austrian bark, 623 tons, with about 4,500 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ₩ quarter; a Norwegian bark, with about 2,800 quarters do., from Baltimore, on private terms; and an American brig, 299 tons, with Molasses, from Philadelphia, at 29s. 6d....For Antwerp, by steam, 50 bales Cotton, on private terms; 250 bags Cocoa, at 40s.; 100 cases Tobacco, at 20s.; and 2,500 Hides, on private terms; also an Austrian bark, 677 tons, hence, with 4,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. ₩ quarter....For Havre or Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 493 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d., with option of Rotterdam at 7s. 4½d. ₩ quarter....For Cronstadt, an American bark, 1,093 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For the German Baltic, an American brig, 393 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d., and a Norwegian bark, 349 tons, hence with about 2,200 bbls. do. at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For Spanish ports some inquiry was reported for tonnage for the Tobacco trade at about current rates....For Genoa, a British bark, 244 tons, hence, with about 9,000 cases Petroleum at 25c. ₩ case....For Constantinople, an American brig, 360 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum at 35c. ₩ case....For a Mediterranean port direct, the Italian bark, with 8,000 cases Petroleum from Philadelphia, mentioned in our last on private terms, gets 25½c. ₩ case, and a ⅟₁₀ gratuity.... For the Coal, Lumber, and Ice trades, coastwise, a moderate call was noted for suitable tonnage at about late quotations.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

A Coroner is now conducting an inquiry into the causes of the collision on the Southern Railroad of Long Island. The evidence thus far taken is not calculated to increase the confidence of passengers by this particular line. The "train-master" testified that the telegraph is not used in connection with the management of the road, "except when the trains are behind time and badly mixed up." He would probably admit that the trains were rather badly "mixed up" on the 5th inst. Mr. POPPENHUSEN, the general manager, said that "his head was confused" on the day of the accident. He was asked if he ever got intoxicated, and replied, "I may get intoxicated." Declined to say how often he indulged in that interesting pastime. It was also admitted that the brakes used on the line "were not the best that could be obtained." Altogether, we do not envy the daily passengers on this road the privileges which they enjoy.

We cannot say that we envy the man who can read the spirited account of the Freshman race at Saratoga yesterday without some sympathetic excitement. It was as nearly a perfect race as could be asked for. The closeness of the contest shows how careful has been the training, how nearly equal are the quality and the quantity of muscle supplied by the various colleges, and how high the standard in each. Cornell won the race in 17 minutes 32¼ seconds; Harvard, beaten by Cornell's final spurt, made the distance in 17 minutes 34¼ seconds; Brown, 17:39¼; and Princeton, 17:49¼. Last year Princeton won the Freshman race in 18 minutes and 10 seconds, Yale being a half length behind, and Brown third. The college crews in this year's race are two of them from New-England one from New-Jersey, and one, the winners, from Central New-York; and this fact, together with the other, that the crews represent the results of only one year's training, makes the splendid race a significant proof of the extent of sound physical culture in our colleges. Owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding as to the time of starting, Yale did not appear in the single-scull race, and WELD, the Harvard champion, rowed it alone. The match will come off to-day, however, before the grand struggle.

As for the result of the great race of to-day, in which the interest is uncommonly lively, no expert will hazard a positive opinion. The unexpected prowess of the Columbia and Wesleyan crews, last year, taught the wiseacres a lesson; and we hear of very little speculation which appears to be founded on intelligent information respecting the contesting crews. So long as men will bet on such whimsical uncertainties as flies lighting on lumps of sugar, or the course of rain-drops down a window-pane, they will gamble on the possibilities of a boat-race about which they know nothing. This feature of the regatta is deplorable, but it is not under the control of anybody. Evidently the crews are themselves in a state of glorious uncertainty until the race is over.

Thus far there has been rather more oratory than business in the Cotton States Congress. The ideas which present themselves most strongly to the members seem to be that the Cotton States ought to have more manufactures; ought to raise more corn and wheat and pork and hay; ought to sell directly to Europe, and buy directly what they need to buy, and ought to cease to be dependent on other States. These are good ideas, so far as they go. They can be carried out to the advantage, under certain inevitable conditions, both of the South and the North. This section, we assure our Southern friends, desires nothing less than that the South should be dependent on us. The richer the South gets, the more varied and extensive the development of the resources, the better for the whole country. Her wants will increase in proportion to her wealth, and there is no danger but that the North will have its share in satisfying them.

By some such device as that by which a gang of thieves gained entrance to the house on Eleventh street, "a gentlemanly young man" succeeded in engaging the attention of an infirm old lady in her house in the Thirteenth Ward yesterday, and then assaulted and robbed her. This was done in daylight, and in a house where there were several families. Of course the obvious lesson is that unusual caution should be exercised by those who are called to their doors by strangers. Peddlers and hawkers are always under suspicion. Those who profess to have official business on the premises should also be guarded against. Servants ought to be instructed to exclude strangers until the head of the house is consulted.

The Missouri Democrats express an ardent desire to have the next National Convention of their party held at St. Louis. They proffer a hall that will seat 15,000 people, and they offer to pay all the expenses of the convention; and with an enthusiasm that the recollection of the fate of Mr. TILDEN's watch might possibly have damped, they say that they will open their houses to their fellow-partisans. We can imagine the smile that this demonstration awakens on the lips of Mr. BELMONT and on those of his Excellency himself. Missouri is one of the most reactionary of the inflationist and repudiationist Democratic States, and no one knows better than the Eastern leaders that a convention in St. Louis would invite danger to which the party cannot afford to expose itself.

OUR POLICE FORCE.

It must be only too clear to all of us that the organizations for breaking the laws are becoming stronger than the organizations for enforcing them. The effect of making the Police force a mere political machine, of pardoning convicts indiscriminately, and of so managing our great jails as that hardened criminals find little difficulty in escaping from them—the effect of all this, we say, is that the outlaws of society are becoming more and more bold, and plan their operations just as if there were no such things as Police, or Judges, or jails in existence. We take things very easily, but the danger which is now arising in our midst will soon assume proportions which will alarm the most apathetic. A desperate gang of criminals is hard at work among us, and we know that they spare nothing which comes in their way—neither life nor property. We have not yet had the usual Summer murder of some well-known citizen, but some robberies have been carried out which must make every old and honest police officer in the city ashamed of the force to which he belongs. We advise every banker, merchant and private housekeeper to set an extra watch upon his property just now, and to be doubly vigilant in looking after the watchmen whom he employs, for the police force seems to be almost utterly broken down. The Superintendent is an energetic man and does his duty—but with such Commissioners as have been placed over the entire force during the last few years, what can we expect but policemen who not simply neglect their duty, but who are actually in secret league with the persons whom they are employed to hunt down and arrest?

It must be remembered that the Superintendent of Police is an officer with very little real power in his hands. We have heard of numerous instances, within the last few years, of Captains who have levied black-mail on keepers of disreputable houses, and who have kept these houses unmolested in return for their pay. We have heard of others who divide the proceeds of robberies with gangs of burglars. No matter how many cases of this kind may be brought to the notice of the Superintendent, he can only look on powerless. He cannot remove any Captain, no matter how great a rascal he may know that Captain to be. The Commissioners alone have this power, and an "investigation" before the Commissioners has long been the broadest of broad farces. Suppose, for instance, that a Police Captain is accused of being in league with the keepers of disreputable houses. He is summoned to answer before the Commissioners. The moment he receives the summons, he goes round to the women from whom he has levied money, and tells them that if they dare to give evidence against him, he will "run them in." They are too much afraid of him to go before the Commissioners to tell the truth. They know that, even if the accused Captain were convicted and removed, his successor, and the men in the precinct, would soon contrive to take revenge for him. Therefore, as a general rule, no evidence is forthcoming, the Captain is kept on his post, and the Superintendent, who probably knows him to be a scoundrel, is obliged to go on working with him. What is the use of holding the Superintendent accountable for the state of the Police force while men like MATSELL, the compiler of a Dictionary for the use of thieves, really hold all the power in their hands?

Another great evil in our present force is the condition of the detective staff. Everywhere else the detective department acts as a most important auxiliary to the central force. It does work which a policeman in uniform could not fairly be expected to do. In this City, however, the detective department is worse than useless, for it is an absolute hindrance to justice. The men who compose it are as well known to thieves, and to the keepers of gambling and other disreputable houses, as they are to each other. There is nothing secret about their operations, unless it be their visits to improper houses to extort money from the inmates, or to indulge in debauchery. Every pick-pocket knows them when he meets them in the street. Every burglar could recognize them half a mile off. The consequence is that the City becomes a sort of rendezvous for all the criminals in the State. After all, they know that they are safer here than they would be anywhere else. If a Captain is inclined to give them trouble, they "square" it with him. The detectives are either in league with them, or are a mere laughing-stock. This part of the force needs to be entirely reorganized. If well managed, it might be made a most valuable means of protection to the public. It could prevent crime by tracking the gangs who flock to the City, and who now construct plans at their leisure for robbing houses or passengers in the streets. Who ever hears of any work of this kind being done by the detectives of the present day?

There can be no doubt that the entire Police force needs weeding out; that the list of Captains ought to be carefully revised; that the Superintendent should have power to dismiss any man under him at a moment's notice; that the force should be enlarged by at least 500 men; that the present detective department should be entirely broken up, and a new one formed; and that the Commissioners should be men of character and energy, not old women like MATSELL. When these changes are made, and not before, we shall have a Police force fit to protect the property and lives of the inhabitants of this City.

THE FUTURE OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We think that most of those who have observed the condition of our public schools, and the opinion of the community with reference to them, will agree as to several facts: first, that the schools in the larger cities, and especially in the older States, are inadequate to the education of all the children who seek them; second, that, in spite of this inadequacy, there is already considerable dissatisfaction at the steadily-increasing expense of the schools; and third that, notwithstanding both these facts, there is an appreciable demand for a higher standard and more varied instruction in the schools. It is obvious that, in the midst of these contrary tendencies, the schools are in more or less danger from quite opposite causes. They are in danger of being cramped by efforts of economy in their administration; and the inducement to cramp them in this way is liable to be increased by efforts to make them better, and to increase their capacity. If from either or both of these sources there should come any serious detriment to the school system, it would be a great public misfortune, and those who desire to see the schools improved—to see their field of operation enlarged and their general efficiency increased, are bound to proceed with caution in their attempts to this end. They are bound, it seems to us, to recognize the danger of alienating public sentiment from the schools, even partially and temporarily, by increasing their cost beyond what the tax-payers can bear, or beyond what they think that they can bear, which amounts to much the same thing.

At the same time, we believe that the tendency to extend the work of the public schools, and to make them the agents of a higher and more comprehensive education, is much stronger than those which for the time being are opposed to it. We do not stop, at this point, to discuss the soundness of the theory which objects to such a modification of the schools; we content ourselves with observing that the theory rests on ideas which do not readily obtain assent from our people generally, and that whether sound or unsound, the average American citizen is likely to accept the opposite notion, without much examination of the grounds on which it stands. To him, thorough general education grows constantly more important, and the public school presents itself as the most practicable and most efficient means of securing it.

Moreover, there is a strong current tendency in this direction throughout the principal modern nations, in which the United States share. The recent career of the Prussian people—a people with whom careful educational training is a recognized political force, and the Government of which is troubled with no scruples as to the limits of its functions in that direction—has given an immense impulse to the desire for an ample public school system. The Germans are the most powerful, and what is more, the most efficient people, as a nation, of modern times, and they are so because they are the most highly trained. Their Government and their Army are easily manned by the public at large, and their remarkable capacity, shown in politics and in war, is the fruit of public training. It is generally recognized that whatever may be attributed to the genius of VON MOLTKE and of BISMARCK, and to the energetic and single-minded character of the Emperor, these would have been of little account without the unprecedented supply of trained agents in State and Army furnished by the people. This view has revolutionized the public opinion of France with reference to education; has exercised a very considerable influence on England and Italy; has incited a curiously awkward, but intensely earnest, effort at reaching similar perfection in Russia, and has more indirectly and silently but strongly affected public opinion in this country. There is little room for doubt that this influence, combined with others, is likely to create a public sentiment which, in the long run, will demand an extension and improvement of our public schools.

Under these circumstances, it is, as we have said, of the last importance to reconcile the efforts to satisfy this demand with the obvious present necessity for economy in all departments of public administration in this country. This might be done more readily if our school system were under the control of a central authority, though we need hardly say that such an arrangement is in our view as undesirable as it is impracticable. Our schools are conducted, for the most part, on such system as is approved in each town or city. There is no essential unity of administration, even in the several States, and the only possible method of modifying the aims and methods of the schools is through a countless number of local boards. But, on the other hand, it generally happens that these boards, made up of numerous members, include few who have very distinct notions of their duties, and that they generally follow pretty closely the nearest conspicuous models, so far as their means allow and the opinion of the district impels or sustains them in so doing. This fact necessarily makes very important the methods adopted in large cities, and it also increases the necessity for an efficient State supervision. We are inclined to think that in this latter direction lies the greatest possibility of progress for our public schools. The State ought to readily command the best talent and the greatest experience. This is the first step, and if the State Legislatures could be brought to give to the educational department of each Government a judiciously defined but considerable share in the control of the schools throughout the several States, it would be easy to get good men to administer such departments. This would lead to an intelligent organization of the schools, would solidify the system, and would make it possible to offer greater incentives to the best minds to enter the profession of teaching—which latter is one of the most needed of all improvements.

WRITING AND SPEAKING.

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, in his address at Amherst, said many things which will bear thinking over. The point which he most insisted on, the lack of thorough early training in this country, has already attracted much attention, and we hope is destined to attract still more. That lack is the great defect of our society. A large proportion of persons know just enough to get through with the work by which they live, read the newspapers, and write a brief business letter. Of those who have learned more in their youthful days, much the greater number have learned it so superficially that a few years of attrition with the world rubs it all away, and they become mere traders, or politicians, or attorneys, or what not. There is no doubt that our great need in education is not diffusion, but concentration. We are suffering from the lack of an influential class of highly educated men, devoted with an earnest love to literature, to science, and to art, and who should be sufficiently numerous to make their weight felt as a class in the community. Even China, and Japan, and India have, each of them, if not exactly such a class, one corresponding to it, and for the production of this class in each of those countries there is a thoroughness of training and a devotion on the part of the student of which we here know nothing.

Nor will thoughtful men who have considered the subject hesitate one moment to concur with Mr. ADAMS in his wish for a more thoroughly trained class of men for the higher departments of journalism. This is the country of newspapers; but glancing our eye over the multitude, we see that we could advantageously spare a great many of them. Honest men of thorough education would not and could not write such mentally enervating and debauching stuff as is now to be found day after day in some of our newspapers. And yet it is to be feared that reform in this respect is a long way off. For newspapers are too frequently under the control of men who look upon them—we would not say as a means of getting money, for that is a very legitimate object of journalism—but as money-making machines only. If they can fill their columns cheaply, and sell their papers largely, that is all they care about. As to any sense of responsibility for the influence they may exert upon the moral and intellectual tone of the public, they are as indifferent as so many monkeys capering for coppers.

But as to oratory, we think that Mr. ADAMS would depend too much upon culture. General culture will, of course, tell in oratory; because it tells in everything. But the art of elocution, for which Mr. ADAMS seems to have a very high respect, has passed, or is passing, out of use, for two reasons: First, its efficiency in producing effective orators has come to be very much doubted; last, and most important, the sort of oratory that it produces is now not so much needed as it used to be. This last reason accounts for much of that to which Mr. ADAMS objects in the oratory of the day, and chiefly that redundance which he so censures. That he is right in saying that life is too short to read the speeches that are now made, and that two hours is long enough for any speech from which any oratorical effect is hoped, and that all in excess of one hour tends to defeat what has been already attained, no one will deny. But that our long speeches are the results of defective early training is not so clear. Mr. ADAMS himself says that these long speeches are novelties, (we presume that he excludes the speeches of BURKE and SHERIDAN on the WARREN HASTINGS trial;) and by that he means that they have come into vogue within the last half century. He points out that the orations of classical antiquity which have come down to us are short, and holds them up for imitation. But the reason of the change he speaks of is in the object sought to be attained by the speaker. Those short orations were appeals to the passions, higher and lower. Now, we have given over that. By far the greater number of the speeches made are upon matters of business or matters of policy. They demand a detailed setting forth of facts, and often even of figures; and oratory would not only be superfluous, but offensive. Eloquent speeches are now made only "for Buncombe." The journalist has taken the place of the old orator. It is he who, in Mr. ADAMS' own words, "directs sympathies toward the formation of public opinion;" and therefore all the more is it necessary that he should have that thorough moral and intellectual training for which the distinguished speaker so earnestly pleaded.

POLITICS IN MIDSUMMER.

It is fortunate for the country that, for at least three months in the year, our politicians feel compelled to desist from their usual occupation. If the men who serve their country for their own good were to be active during the twelve months, there is no knowing what would become of us. In such case there might not, indeed, be wars or rumors of wars, but there would certainly be many more crude financial theories advanced, something about the Kuklux hinted, and bad blood engendered. Happily, we are saved from these perils by the hot weather. Peace lasts for the day, despite the fact that Gov. ALLEN prematurely clamors through Ohio in favor of an inflation policy in which he cannot, as a man of sense and experience in public affairs, have any sincere belief. In the other Western States there is something like the same condition of affairs. In California both parties have indulged in the luxuries of platforms and candidates, but outside the State hardly anybody knows exactly what either mean or represent. In Minnesota and Wisconsin there is barely a ripple on the surface of politics, while in Kentucky, as in former years, everything is on the Democratic side, and the usual lethargy prevails. Pennsylvania is the only Eastern State in which nominations have been made, and even there scarcely a sign of life can be detected. Several weeks ago the Republicans agreed upon an excellent ticket, and presented an admirable platform. But the Democrats are in a sad predicament. Having searched their ranks with great care, they were unable to find any one who, in their judgment, had the slightest chance against Gov. HARTRANFT, and so were compelled to postpone their convention until September, in the hope that meantime something might turn up which would help them out of their present troubles. To be thus forced into the position of the unfortunate Micawber may not be encouraging to the Democrats of Pennsylvania, but it aids to keep general politics stagnant, and is therefore a boon to the country at large.

It is, however, in our own State of New-York that this quiet is most apparent, but here it is hardly so gratifying. Only a little while ago, Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY was threatening dire things, and there was a prospect that he would enliven the Summer by "making things lively" in Tammany Hall. According to MORRISSEY, Mr. JOHN KELLY was leading Tammany to ruin, and he selected himself to avert the impending disaster. He sought out the interviewer, and with a great flourish announced his purpose. Now we hear from Saratoga that the lion and the lamb have once more lain down together. Mr. MORRISSEY sees nothing wrong in the management of Mr. KELLY. On the other hand, Mr. KELLY rather prefers Mr. MORRISSEY to his own brother. There is peace in Tammany, for the present at least, and it will become our tax-payers to watch the Sachems more closely than ever. We have never put much faith in the quarrels of Tammany, for we have found by bitter experience that they rarely mean anything better than a closer alliance of the Sachems for a more determined raid upon the public purse and public rights. Therefore we are not surprised at the sudden peace which has been proclaimed between MORRISSEY and KELLY. Judging the present by the past, we must, despite the warm weather, beg all good citizens to pay some little attention to politics. There is danger in the near future, unless the Republicans fully understand that peace in Tammany means war upon the people. When the Republican Convention will be held, we do not pretend to know, but, whenever it is held, we hope that nothing will be left undone to secure a Republican victory in the State this Fall.

THE STORY OF THE SCHILLER.

We have become the most sea-going people in the world, and the loss of a great ocean steam-ship is to the whole community of this country about the greatest calamity which can occur to its members. The official report which we published on Monday in regard to the loss of the *Schiller* will, therefore, attract attention in every household. The Board of Inquiry appointed by the Board of Trade was composed of competent men. Mr. JAMES PATTESON, Police Magistrate of Greenwich, son of an eminent Judge—and familiar to many of our readers by the frequent affectionate reference to him by his brother, the martyred Bishop of Melanesia, in the recently-published memoir of that prelate, who repeatedly refers to his "clear head"—conducted the proceedings, assisted by two nautical assessors. We regret to say that the report clearly shows a culpable lack of precaution on the part of Capt. THOMAS, although his previous career, as chief officer for six years on board of one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, entirely exonerates the owners of the *Schiller* from any charge of appointing to so responsible a position an inexperienced officer.

The vessel left New-York on April 27, and from May 4, when observations were taken, the weather became so thick that no further observations could be taken. On the 7th the fog increased. At noon on that day the supposed position of the ship by dead reckoning was in latitude 49° 50′ north, and longitude 10° 23′ west. A course was consequently steered till 9:30 that evening which should have taken the vessel eight miles to the south of the Bishop Rock Light-house, provided their reckoning at noon had been correct. With what seems an inexplicable self-confidence, the accuracy of the dead reckoning was taken for granted, and notwithstanding that no observations had been taken for three days, a course was steered south 87° east for Sicily, at a speed of fourteen knots an hour, under both steam and sail, and during a dense fog. Now, this course, even had the reckoning been correct—and of this they could not feel certain—would have taken them only eight miles south of the terrible Bishop's Rock, and this fact alone conveys an idea of the daring of the Captain. It was not until 9:30 that speed was reduced, and even then no soundings were taken. "Had a cast of the lead been taken," says the report, "at 8 or even 9 o'clock, it would have shown them their proximity to danger and the error in their reckoning, and probably have averted this sad disaster;" and then we are told how all sorts of directions and instructions furnished by the Eagle Company to their commanders were on board, specially warning navigators to guard against a northerly set when approaching Scilly, and inculcating stringent precautions.

Had Capt. THOMAS survived, there can scarcely be a doubt that he would now be awaiting trial on a well-founded charge of manslaughter, and in the face of Mr. PATTESON's report, he could not have escaped conviction. This is as culpable a case of its kind as has occurred. And what is the worst result of railroad carelessness as compared with this, in point of loss of life and property? A short time before the loss of the *Schiller*, we printed an article, from a well-known author, entitled, "Life at High Pressure," in which special reference was made to the practice pursued on so many steamers, of rushing on against all difficulties and dangers, for the sake of beating some rival line by a few hours. We have little doubt that some such ambition had its share in causing Capt. THOMAS' neglect of due precaution.

One other point deserves to be mentioned. The life belts proved death belts, so faulty were they in construction, and so ignorant were those using them how to use them effectively. This is a matter which every company should attend to at once. Let the belts be tested, and when a satisfactory article has been obtained, let passengers be immediately instructed how to use it. There is ample leisure for such lessons on board ship.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA IN THE FALL.

Mr. Adolph Neuendorff, who will return from Europe next week, has succeeded in engaging Herr Wachtel. This well-known and highly-gifted artist is to have the co-operation of a strong company, and will commence a season of German opera at the Academy of Music on Oct. 16.

THE COTTON STATES CONGRESS.

THE OPENING DAY OF THE CONGRESS AT RALEIGH—FIFTY DELEGATES PRESENT—ADDRESSES OF WELCOME—MORE MANUFACTORIES NEEDED AT THE SOUTH—CAPITAL SHOULD SEEK COTTON, INSTEAD OF COTTON SEEKING CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 13.—The Cotton States Congress was called to order this morning in Commons Hall, by D. E. Butler, President. Fifty delegates were present, representing Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and North Carolina. The National Grange is represented. Iowa is also represented. Secretaries were appointed, and a committee waited on Gov. Brogden, who appeared and welcomed the delegates to the State, in an address of which the following are the main points:

It affords me much pleasure to tender you a hearty welcome in behalf of the State to the capital of North Carolina, and to assure you that your presence here, on this interesting occasion, is pleasing to all who earnestly desire to cultivate fraternal harmony, to improve the general condition of our country, and to promote our agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial interests. These are all necessary to our prosperity and improvement. One cannot suffer serious damage without injury to the others. We want cheap transportation and rapid transit. We want the most suitable and available means to increase the value of labor, as that creates wealth and prosperity, and beautifies and adorns our land. Suppose a certain amount of money, say $300,000,000, may be derived yearly from cotton. If the average quantity is increased, the price is diminished. If 5,000,000 bales are produced you may obtain ten cents per pound and lose money. If you grow but 3,000,000 bales, you get eighteen cents per pound and realize a profit. The direct trade union is for the purpose of carrying trade directly from our own ports to Europe. Of the 4,000,000 bales produced annually in the cotton States only one-fourth is manufactured there, the balance being sent elsewhere; and after it is manufactured we buy it back, tariff and tax included. To check this drain we need more manufactories, enabling us to keep our cotton at home. Our true policy is to build up domestic manufactories, and thus invite capital to cotton, instead of carrying cotton to capital. We shall never become commercially independent as long as we are dependent for necessary supplies which we ought to raise ourselves.

Col. Butler, the President, responded to Gov. Brogden, thanking him for the cordial welcome extended by the State, and the admirable address which the Governor had delivered, setting forth, as he did, the incontrovertible facts which had called this Congress into existence three years ago, in Georgia. Meeting in North Carolina, in her centennial year, let us hope that our deliberations will result in great good to all classes of our people. Mr. F. H. Busbee, City Attorney, welcomed the delegates, and extended the hospitalities of the city on the part of the Mayor. He said North Carolina had recently earned her title to the name of a cotton State; that Raleigh had doubled her population and wealth in the last ten years, and increased her receipts in cotton from 3,000 to 40,000 bales per year. There is much in the old cry, "Cotton is king." Where would the South have been since the war but for her cotton? We are glad to welcome the representatives of the Northern and Western States, these States constituting the smoke-house and granary of the South. It is to be hoped that direct trade and co-operation will elicit thorough discussion at your hands, and result in much practical good.

Dr. Maxwell, of Tennessee, returned the thanks of the Congress for the welcome extended by the Mayor. President Butler delivered an extemporaneous address setting forth the causes which called the Congress into existence. He stated that the system of mortgaging crops before they were made had well-nigh bankrupted Georgia, and that the Legislature refused to re-enact that law last Winter. Starvation seemed to stare people in the face on account of this refusal. But they had got along somehow, and their prospects for a full crop were never better, and people would be more prosperous and independent hereafter, the mortgaging system having been abolished.

A committee was appointed to report business. Delegates from other cotton States are expected to-morrow. By invitation the Congress visited the Asylum for the Insane this afternoon.

THE BAKER STATUE.

LETTER FROM MR. HORATIO STONE—THE WORK THAT HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE—THE STATUE TO BE FINISHED IN OCTOBER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13, 1875.

Horatio Stone, the sculptor, who has the commission for a statue of Gen. E. D. Baker, to be placed in the United States Capitol, is now at Carrara, Italy, superintending the work upon the marble. The statue is to be enlarged from the statuette ordered and owned by Col. Robert J. Stevens. Col. Stevens has received the following letter from Dr. Stone, which will inform those who are interested of the progress of the work:

CARRARA, Italy, June 23, 1875.

DEAR COL. STEVENS: Since the day of my last letter I have been at work here on the Baker, and have done all that I can do until the work is further advanced in the blocking out. You may form some idea of the labor required to execute such a statue from the fact that three workmen have been constantly engaged upon it since early in February, and will have to be continued until October. Whenever a portion is sufficiently advanced for my hand to finish, I take the place of one of the workmen, so as to push its progress with all possible speed.

You will be gratified to learn that the face and head of the statue (modified in accordance with the suggestions of Mrs. Stevens) in its present heroic size, will have greatly increased force of expression above the head of the statuette in your possession, and the same enhancement of power will be found in the action of the figure. I have remodeled the drapery over the right hip and thigh, including the rim of the pelvis, so as to break the perpendicular line of that side and indicate more clearly the contour of the figure at that point. Have also remodeled the drapery at other points, so as to give more shadows and greater lightness and gracefulness of drapery on the left side.

The marble continues to develop in purity, and is of the very best quality, snowy white, and of the purest grain. I intend to make a pedestal for the statue, (elaborately illustrated,) so that it may not (like the Hancock) stand fifteen years on a heap of lumber covered with old muslin.

I am greatly fatigued to-day, having climbed yesterday the mountains amid the quarries to see how great the difficulty and labor to find a small block of perfect statuary marble. A mountain of worthless rock has to be overturned to find one large enough for a statue; then follows the enormous labor, with the imperfect facilities of this country, of getting it to the foot of a mountain perhaps a thousand, perhaps 3,000 feet high. * * * HORATIO STONE.

THE LAWRENCE RIOT.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 13.—The excitement regarding the riot last night continues, but no further casualties have been reported. Nine policemen are off duty on account of injuries received in the riot. The wounded will all recover. Two of the rioters were to-day sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The irresolution and inefficiency of the persons having the immediate control of the Police are universally condemned, while the courage of the Mayor is praised.

FRESHETS AT THE WEST.

THE LICKING RIVER MUCH SWOLLEN—LOSS OF COAL-BARGES AT THE CINCINNATI LANDING—THE MISSOURI FLOOD SUBSIDED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 13.—The frequent and copious rains in the past few days have swollen all the streams in this vicinity. The Licking River commenced rising rapidly yesterday, and at 2 o'clock this morning was reported to be ten feet higher than the Ohio River. At that hour the floating coal-elevator of Gordon & McClure, moored at the Cincinnati Landing, was struck by a large tree, and immediately sunk, together with the four barges and 30,000 bushels of coal. Quite a large number of other barges were torn from their moorings and carried down stream. One fleet of barges carried with it four men, who were rescued with great difficulty. The loss by the freshet, as far as ascertained, is estimated at more than $20,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13.—The freshet in the Chariton River having subsided sufficiently to permit the restoration of the tracks of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, which had been under water several days, trains will hereafter be run through on schedule time.

CARL VOGT IN BELGIUM.

THE EXPENSE OF HIS DETENTION IN THIS COUNTRY TO BE PAID—THE ASSASSIN TO BE BROUGHT TO IMMEDIATE TRIAL.

The *Indépendance Belge* states that the United States Government has presented a claim to the Belgian Government, amounting to 31,000 francs, for expenses incurred by the arrest and long detention of Joseph Stupp, alias Carl Vogt, who assassinated the Chevalier de Bianco, in Brussels, four years ago. It is stated that steps have been taken by the Belgian Government to liquidate the claims of the American Government, and that the amount has been placed at the disposal of the American Legation at Brussels. Vogt is shortly to be tried before the Assizes of Brabant, and he has had already, jointly with his former mistress, Catharine Weverstrass, a preliminary examination before the Justice of Instruction at Brussels, when the American Police officer, by whom Vogt was conveyed back to Belgium, was examined as a witness by an interpreter from the American Legation. The American officer, in the meantime, has left Belgium to return to this country, but arrangements have been made for his appearance again at the trial of Vogt, if his presence as a witness should be found to be necessary. It is estimated that the expenses of bringing this notorious assassin to justice will amount to 1,000,000 francs.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DELEGATES AT SEA CLIFF YESTERDAY—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES—THE NATIONAL PROHIBITORY PARTY.

The preliminary business meeting of the delegates to the National Temperance Convention, which is to hold a six days' session at Sea Cliff, Long Island, was held yesterday morning in a small chapel situated on the camp meeting grounds, a general meeting of the convention being subsequently held in the great Tabernacle. The call for this unusual demonstration was issued last March, a general invitation having been extended to all lodges, temples, divisions, societies, and individuals interested in the success of the temperance cause, to participate in deliberations upon the present aspect of the question. The initiatory proceedings were opened with Rev. W. H. Boole as chairman, the following delegates responding to the call:

National Temperance Camp-meeting Association—Francis Murphy, Rev. Israel Luce, and Nelson Dingly, of Maine.

National Temperance Publication Society—Rev. Dr. True and John Falconer.

Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State of New-York—Hon. W. H. Van Cott.

State Prohibition Society of New-York—C. C. Leigh, Rev. Thomas J. Bissell, and Edward Crummey.

Woman's National Christian Temperance Union—Mrs. Annie Willenmeyer, of Pennsylvania; Miss Frances E. Willard, late Dean of the Illinois University, Chicago.

Woman's State Christian Temperance Union of New-York—Miss M. C. Johnson, of Brooklyn.

Women's State Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania—Mrs. M. M. Wells.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the City of New York—Mrs. Helen E. Brown, Mrs. E. C. Boole, and Miss Carrie McDonald.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the City of Brooklyn—Mrs. M. E. Hartt and Miss E. W. Greenwood.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Massachusetts—Mrs. S. A. Gifford, of Worcester; Mrs. Barrett, of Boston, and Mrs. Knox, of Worcester.

Woman's State Temperance Union of Connecticut—Miss Ellen C. Barrett.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Auburn, N. Y.—Mrs. Eliza Townsend.

Good Templars of Connecticut—L. M. Omstead.

State Temperance Union of Pennsylvania—Hon. James Black, Rev. E. C. Babcock, and Col. MacFarland.

After an appropriate reading from the Scriptures the Chairman announced that this preliminary meeting was held with the view of forming a simple programme of exercises for the sessions of the convention and for the purpose of appointing necessary committees. It was desired that no taint of sensationalism should mar the exercises, and no prepared speeches would be requested of any delegate or visitor. Miss Frances E. Willard and Mr. Johnson of Brooklyn were appointed secretaries. The duty of choosing associate lady and gentlemen presiding officers for each day's session was referred to a committee of five. A Business Committee consisting of the following was also appointed:

Messrs. Daniels, Luce, Babcock, Herman, and Hall, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Denman, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Gifford, and Mrs. Williams.

After adopting a resolution admitting all officers and members of temperance organizations and individuals to the rights and privileges of the meetings, the delegates took a recess, and reassembled in the tabernacle at 3 o'clock P. M., where a service of prayer and song was held, interspersed with brief addresses by Rev. Mr. Boole, Miss Willard, the venerable Father Reynolds, and others. Similar services were held in the evening, commencing at 7:45 o'clock. Mr. Daniels, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Gifford will preside to-day.

A conference of members of the Executive Committee of the National Prohibition Party, entirely distinct from the convention, but acting in harmony with it, was also held at the camp-meeting grounds yesterday, and will be continued for a few days. The object of the conference, as stated by the Chairman, Hon. S. B. Chase, of Pennsylvania, is principally of an advisory character, and to receive suggestions for a plan for the organization of a permanent national committee. At yesterday's meeting letters of sympathy with the movement were read from Dr. L. D. Burrow, of New-Hampshire, W. F. Thompson, of Kentucky, Sylvester M. Douglass, of Rome, N. Y., and Rev. Mr. Russell, Secretary of the National Executive Committee. On motion a committee to suggest a plan of organization and draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the conference was appointed.

THE NEXT NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRATS WANT IT HELD AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee, held here yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in our opinion the choice of St. Louis as the place for holding the next National Democratic Convention would be an act of justice to the Democracy of the West; that in the magnificent new Merchants' Exchange, which can comfortably seat 15,000 persons, we have a hall amply sufficient for the convenience of members and of spectators; that we urge upon the member of the National Committee for this State that he use his best endeavors to secure the selection of St. Louis, and we authorize him, in behalf of the Democracy of our State, to give the assurance that they will pay the expenses of the convention, and on behalf of our citizens that the members will be accommodated with as much comfort and as little expense as they would be anywhere else, while our citizens would vie with each other in tendering generous hospitalities.

Signed by all the members of the Executive Committee.

MR. CARPENTER'S PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter has completed the full-length portrait of President Lincoln ordered two years ago by the State Government for the Capitol at Albany. Mr. Lincoln did not belong to the class of subjects that an artist would seek to place on canvas. Unusually tall, angular, and grim of feature, though not perhaps entirely devoid of a certain natural dignity of manner, such a figure, habited in the ordinary costume of the present day, presents difficulties for artistic treatment that it is impossible to overcome, if, at the same time the truth of the portraiture is to be preserved. Mr. Carpenter has evidently sought only to give a faithful likeness of Mr. Lincoln. He has represented him as standing in front of his chair, his left hand holding a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation, and his right resting on a copy of the Bible. In the background is a statue of Liberty, and on the left, in the distance, is seen the dome of the Capitol. So far as the likeness is concerned, Mr. Carpenter has been very successful. He has, indeed, made excellent use of the many opportunities afforded him of studying the peculiar type of face and the expression of the late President. The large, sorrowful eyes, soft as a woman's, and the far-seeing look which seemed to anticipate the coming storm and his own sad fate, have been very happily rendered. The picture will be removed in a few days to Albany, and will probably be placed in the Senate Chamber of the new Capitol. For the present it remains at Mr. Carpenter's studio, No. 146 West Fortieth street.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

NO PROSPECT OF A MATCH AT WIMBLEDON —DECISION OF THE COUNCIL.

LONDON, July 13.—Mr. Henry Parsons, Adjutant of the British Team, telegraphs as follows from Wimbledon:

"I regret to say that the Council will not allow the last proposed match for Saturday between the Americans and the representatives of the three British Eights of 1874 and 1875 to be shot. We intend to offer the Americans a cup, which they may take back with them and shoot for at home."

THE BRITISH RIFLE ASSOCIATION INVITE THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION TO ACCEPT A CHALLENGE CUP, TO BE COMPETED FOR AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, July 13.—The Council of the British National Rifle Association at its meeting to-day adopted a resolution that the New-York Rifle Association be invited to accept a Challenge Cup to be competed for in 1875 at Wimbledon by the Americans; the winner to hold the cup until the next meeting of the New-York Association, when he is to hand it over to the Council of that association, in order that it may be competed for then, and annually thereafter, at a range of 1,000 yards, on conditions to be determined by the New-York Association.

THE TEAM VISIT ABBOTSFORD AND MELROSE, AND ARE BANQUETED AT EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, July 13. — The American Team and their friends visited Abbotsford and Melrose to-day.

William Nelson, a leading citizen of Edinburgh, gave them a banquet to-night, in the course of which he made a speech warm in eulogy of America.

Col. Gildersleeve responded in fitting terms.

The members of the team leave for London to-morrow.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTION OF M. BOURGOING DECLARED NULL BY THE ASSEMBLY—THE MINISTRY AND THE BONAPARTISTS.

VERSAILLES, July 13.—The Assembly to-day declared the election of M. Bourgoing in the Department of Nièvre null and void, by a vote of 330 yeas to 310 nays. The Ministers were questioned in regard to their conduct toward the Bonapartists, and M. Rouher made his expected speech.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS ON THE NIEVRE ELECTION—THE DEBATE ON THE IMPERIALISTS.

VERSAILLES, July 13.—The Assembly was crowded to-day on the floor and in the galleries. After the vote had been declared by which the election of M. Bourgoing was annulled, M. Duval, a Bonapartist, addressed an interpellation to the Government as to the line of conduct it intended to pursue toward the Imperialists.

M. Buffet, President of the Council, replied that the Government regarded it as its duty to insure respect for, and obedience to, the Constitution. It would tolerate no factious intrigues from any quarter, nor would it take the initiative in illegal persecution, but would refer all unlawful acts to the tribunals.

The declaration produced great excitement in the Chamber.

M. Rouher introduced a proposition authorizing a new election in the Nièvre, notwithstanding the law forbidding supplementary elections for the present Assembly. In the course of his remarks he made an allusion to the committee for appeal to the people, which he acknowledged he directed.

This bold avowal of the existence of such a committee, which M. Rouher had previously denied on his honor, was received with surprise and caused a lively sensation.

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN EMOTIONAL MEETING—THE FAREWELL OF MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY.

LONDON, July 13.—At Messrs. Moody and Sankey's farewell meeting last night 188 clergymen of the Church of England were present, far outnumbering those of any other denomination. Canon Conway, of Westminster, occupied a seat on the platform. All those present were deeply affected. Mr. Moody, while speaking, was so overcome with emotion that he had to stop, and was unable to conclude his address.

SUMMARY OF MOODY AND SANKEY'S LABORS IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 13.—The following is the number of meetings held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in London during the past four months, with the aggregate of attendance:

In Camberwell, sixty meetings, attended by 480,000 people; in Victoria, forty-five meetings, attended by 40,000; in the Opera-house, sixty meetings, attended by 330,000; in Bow, sixty meetings, attended by 600,000; and in Agricultural Hall, sixty meetings, attended by 720,000.

The amount of money expended for buildings, printing, stewards, &c., is $140,000.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey have declined to receive any compensation from the committee.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION INTO THE VICKSBURG DISASTER—THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

LONDON, July 13.—The Commission appointed by the Board of Trade, to investigate the loss of the steamer Vicksburg, of the Dominion Line, has opened its session in Liverpool.

Mr. Mackenzie, the Canadian Premier, is visiting Dundee, where his reception has been most flattering. The Corporation have presented him with the freedom of the city.

A LOCK-OUT IN COTTON MILLS THREATENED.

LONDON, July 14—5 P. M.—The masters of cotton mills in Ashton, Stalybridge, Dunkinfield, and Mossley have decided to give notice of the commencement of a lock-out on the 24th instant, because the work-people employed in certain departments refuse to refer disputes in regard to their wages to arbitration, and other employes have quit work.

SPAIN.

A CREW RESCUED FROM A WRECK BY CARLISTS AND HELD AS HOSTAGES.

SANTANDER, July 12.—The Spanish steamer Bayones has been wrecked near the village of Motrico, on the Biscayan coast. The crew were saved by Carlist fishermen. It is said they will be held as hostages, and the Carlists threaten to shoot them if the Royalists bombard any more coast towns.

THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION — THE LEGISLATURE AND THE PREROGATIVES OF THE KING.

MADRID, July 13.—The new Constitution provides that the Senate shall consist of 300 members. For the Lower Chamber the Deputies are to be chosen for five years, one representative to every 5,000 inhabitants. The King has the right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies and the elective portion of the Senate simultaneously or separately, but must convoke new Chambers within three months. He appoints the President and Vice President of the Senate, and has the right to veto bills. Any person arrested must be brought before a tribunal or released within seventy-two hours. Either the Cortes or the Government may decree the suspension of the constitutional guarantees; but banishment of a Spaniard from his country is prohibited.

A CARLIST PANIC IN ESTELLA—DORREGARAY'S POSITION.

MADRID, July 13, via LONDON, July 14—4 A. M.—The *Official Gazette* reports that a great panic exists in Estella, where the news of the Carlist defeats has only just become known. The Carlists are removing their artillery from the city.

Gen. Dorregaray is hemmed in by several brigades on the higher mountains, near Huesca. Gen. Campos will shortly arrive and complete the cordon drawn around the Carlist chief.

THE EUROPEAN CROPS.

EXPECTATION OF A CROP EQUAL TO LAST YEAR'S IN ENGLAND GIVEN UP—EFFECT OF THE DAMAGE BY FLOODS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, July 13.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review, says the crops have been progressing favorably, and the reports to this effect have produced a quieter feeling in the London market, where prices had begun to advance. But there has been further improvement in the country, prices in many places being again one to two shillings dearer for wheat, and as the idea of having a crop equal to last year's is given up and stocks decrease there is plenty of room for a further rise. In France the damage to the crops from the floods has been very extensive in the provinces, and the figures show a rise in wheat of from one to two shillings.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

A PRUSSIAN MAN-OF-WAR MAPPING THE COAST OF JUTLAND—AN EXPLANATION TO BE ASKED.

LONDON, July 13.—A special dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Copenhagen says: A Prussian war-ship has been secretly engaged for some days in taking soundings off and mapping the coast of Jutland. An explanation of this will be demanded of the Berlin Government.

TURKEY.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN REVOLT EXAGGERATED—RESISTANCE TO TAX-COLLECTORS.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Vienna says: The Southern Slavonic Party have grossly exaggerated the Herzegovina disturbances, which are entirely of an agrarian character and originate in resistance to the tax-collectors. Turkey considers it unnecessary to send reinforcements to the scene of the trouble.

HUNGARY.

ANOTHER STORM AT PESTH.

LONDON, July 14—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* reports that another destructive storm visited Buda-Pesth on the 11th inst. Nearly all the temporary works erected for repair of the damages caused by the tempest of June 26 were carried away, houses were unroofed, and several large towers blown down. The storm occurred in the daytime, and no lives were lost.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

MEETING OF THE CABINET YESTERDAY—LAST PROPOSITION OF VENEZUELA REJECTED—POSSIBLE WITHDRAWAL OF OUR MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—An extraordinary council of the Cabinet members having been called by Secretary Fish, they met to-day at the Department of State, continuing in session about three hours. All were present excepting Secretary Belknap, who is absent in the West. The subject of our relations with Venezuela was laid before the council by Secretary Fish, who read the latest communications from our Minister to that country, and stated the general facts in the case. It may be recollected that in December, 1872, the President announced that the Government of Venezuela had made no further payments on account of the awards under the Convention of 1866, and expressed the hope that it would lose no time in providing for the payment of the unpaid balance of its debt to the United States, which, having originated in injuries to our citizens by the Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty in the most solemn form among nations, would, the President said, seem to deserve a preference over other debts of a different origin and contracted in a different manner, and he recommended this subject to the attention of Congress for such action as might be deemed proper. In pursuance of this recommendation, Congress, in a joint resolution, expressed its sense in regard to the awards of the joint commission under the convention, and the Venezuelan Government was furnished with a copy of the resolution, which excluded all doubt of the earnestness of our Government in its demand for the payment of the amount due. But there was no satisfactory response on the part of Venezuela. In 1873 the President, in his annual Message, said to Congress: "It is apprehended that that Government does not realize the character of its obligations under that convention. As there is reason to believe, however, that its hesitancy in recognizing them springs in part at least from real difficulty in discharging them in connection with its obligations to other governments, the expediency of further forbearance on our part is believed to be worthy of your consideration." Since then our Minister at Venezuela has been repeatedly instructed to urge the payment of the deferred installments until at last the Venezuelan Government has expressed a disposition to do so, but claims the privilege of designating the particular parties to whom the money shall be paid. To this our Government will not consent, the proposition, apart from other considerations, being contrary to the terms of the convention.

The Venezuelan Government will be informed of the rejection of its proposition, and unless the money shall be paid as the stipulation requires our Minister to Venezuela will probably be withdrawn.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Marquis and Marquise De Bassano are in Quebec.

Mrs. Winchester, of Peabody, Mass., fell from a window yesterday morning and broke her neck.

A lad named Greenough was drowned Monday while bathing in Spy Pond, near Boston.

Two picked teams of lacrosse players, selected from Montreal clubs and Caughnawaga Indians, are to visit England shortly, on the invitation of an English club.

A final deposit of $500 a side for a swimming-match between Johnson and Coyle was made last night. The contestants are in good condition, and are training at Gloucester, N. J.

Willie Drennan and Charles Halley, and two young ladies of Van Buren, Ark., who were boating on Sunday last, were all drowned except Halley, by the capsizing of the boat.

A woman named Lizzie Lawrence, who was arrested at Brantford, Ontario, and put in jail for being drunk and disorderly, committed suicide by hanging herself to a bar of her cell window Monday night.

The Mobile *Register* says that since the appearance of Gen. Sherman's work, Gen. Hood has been engaged in the preparation of a book which will embrace an accurate and circumstantial account of his operations around Atlanta and his Tennessee campaign, together with his reply to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

A GUESTS' CUP AT MONMOUTH PARK.

LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, July 13, 1875.

The guests of the West End Hotel have subscribed for a cup to be contested for to-morrow at Monmouth Park by the West End Jockey Club, gentleman riders, one mile dash. The following gentlemen will ride; Mr. Dion Boucicault, Jr., 140 pounds; Mr. John S. Hoey, 140 pounds; Mr. Frank Durand, 140 pounds; Mr. Charles H. Townsend, 150 pounds; Mr. Edward C. Riddle, 157 pounds; Mr. William Perry, 145 pounds, and Mr. Edward R. Stoutenburg, 150 pounds. The last named gentleman has for two successive seasons carried off the prize, and will probably retire in order to afford one of the others an opportunity to win the cup. The following race horses have been named this evening to start: Scramble, The Hoaxer, Donnybrook, Vernango, Warrior, and Rummy.

An amateur pigeon-shooting match for the championship of Long Branch will take place on Friday, July 16, at Monmouth Park, on the Long Island Club rules, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 10 birds each, 1¼ ounce shot. The following gentlemen have entered for the contest: John Hoey, Jr., Walter Green, Luther L. Bright, George Hoey, West Lane, William H. Hendrickson, and George Bright. The match promises to be well contested, and a large amount of money is staked on the result.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 14—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the Gulf coast and lowest over New-England. Partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, has prevailed from Tennessee and Southern Missouri to North Carolina, also in the lake region, New-England, and the interior of the Middle States. Rains are also reported from the North-west. The temperature has risen along the middle Atlantic coast and fallen in the upper lake region. The lower Ohio River, the Cumberland at Nashville, and the Mississippi below St. Louis have continued rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, slight changes in barometer and temperature, westerly or southerly winds, generally clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, higher, followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to southerly, slightly cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling or stationary barometer, southerly or westerly winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, westerly or southerly winds, slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Cumberland River at Nashville and the Mississippi below St. Louis continue rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	72°	65°	3:30 P. M.	86°	84°
6 A. M.	74°	66°	6 P. M.	82°	77°
9 A. M.	80°	70°	9 P. M.	75°	76°
12 M.	81°	82°	12 P. M.	73°	73°

Average temperature yesterday....74⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year....77⅞°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the five-story brick building, No. 159 Attorney street, the first, second, and fourth floors of which are occupied by G. Rammelkamp, and the third and fifth floors by H. Dittmer, cabinet-makers. The building is owned by Mr. Zeller. The damage to stock and building is estimated at $3,000.

A fire at Monongahela City, Penn., yesterday morning destroyed Culbertson's saw mill and boat yard, Foster, Blythe & Co.'s planing mill, lumber yard, and dry-house, and three dwelling-houses; loss, $60,000; insurance, $17,200, principally in Pittsburg companies.

THE NEW MOTOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE TIMES of the 8th inst. mistakes in coupling my name with Mr. Keely as the discoverer of a new motive power.

I have an apparatus consisting essentially of a cylinder of air and two simple valves which, by automatically admitting and instantly stopping a small jet of water passing through it under a low pressure, employs these successive impacts to accumulate an almost unlimited pressure of air and water in the cylinder, which, under extreme pressures, escapes through a small orifice in the form of a cold vapor. This apparatus only accumulates and stores up, in a less weight of water, the power of the water under the low pressure—in Mr. Keely's case twenty-six pounds to the inch—in the form of intense pressure; hence, no effective power is gained.

This is all that Mr. Haswell reports of the Keely motor. In all the reports of its actual effects not one has shown a single ounce of power, but only pressure, gained. All faith in the monstrous assertions of the *Tribune*, that a new mechanical power, without electrical or chemical action, so increases itself as to run a train of Pullman cars from Philadelphia to New-York with only the power of a bucket of cold water, is founded on nothing that has been seen, or even pretended to have been seen, in the action of the Keely motor in the several tests to which it has been actually subjected. And Mr. Haswell must know that he reports nothing more than the well-known dynamical effects of the stored impacts of a jet of water under twenty-six pounds pressure passed through the simple mechanism here described.

As I have been annoyed with a host of inquiries since the notice referred to in THE TIMES, you will do me a kindness to publish this letter as a respectful reply to those inquiries. A. ARNOLD.

TENAFLY, N. J., Monday, July 12, 1875.

THE AMERICAN BOOK TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 13.—The American Book Trade Association convened here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The convention was opened with an address by President A. D. F. Randolph, of New-York. The address was a very able one, and showed the growing interest which the association was receiving from the trade throughout the country. The Committee on Assemblies reported that 250 delegates from twenty-seven States had signified their intention to be present. Mr. A. S. Barnes, of New York, reported that 137 houses in the East had assented to the movement. The Executive Committee reported very stringent resolutions, which were referred to a committee of thirty, who are in session to-night. The feeling is strong for sweeping measures, and general harmony prevails. Discussion commences to-morrow.

RUMORS OF BRIBERY IN THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 13.—In the House of Representatives to-day a committee of six was appointed to investigate the rumors of bribery of members of the Legislature, especially of those from Litchfield and Fairfield Counties, referred to in the legislative correspondence of the *Palladium* of this city. A resolution was offered to expel the correspondent of the *Palladium* from the floor of the House, for which, after an exciting debate, was substituted a resolution to appoint a committee of investigation. The *Palladium* editorially sustains the good faith of its correspondent, who states, in a letter which will appear to-morrow, that he shall very cheerfully render the committee all the assistance in his power in their search for truth.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN HEBREWS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13.—The second annual session of the American Hebrew congregations convened in this city this morning to establish a Hebrew college. There was a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the United States. Joseph Cohn, of Pittsburg, Penn., was elected President; Henry Brock, of Buffalo, Vice President; Lippman Levy, of Cincinnati, Secretary; S. J. Lowenstein, of Evansville, Ind., Assistant Secretary. The annual reports of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer were received and approved. The meeting took a recess till this afternoon.

THE BLACK HILLS MINERS.

OMAHA, Neb., July 13.—In reply to an inquiry of Gen. George Crook, commanding, to the War Department as to what should be done with miners already in the Black Hills country and those hereafter found therein, the following dispatch has just been received through Gens. Sherman and Sheridan:

Referring to your dispatch of the 3d inst., the President directs that you issue necessary orders to continue to keep people from going to the Black Hills, at least until the result of the labor of the commission to treat with the Indians is known.

(Signed,) THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

A CHURCH SCANDAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 13.—The Council of Baptist clergy to investigate charges preferred against Rev. Mr. Bott, of improper intimacy with certain ladies of his congregation, in the Twelfth Baptist Church, met yesterday afternoon, and continued in session until this morning. They finally agreed upon a verdict of not guilty, holding the Pastor altogether blameless.

"DOC" SWEENEY CAPTURED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 13.—Doc Sweeney, the last and boldest of the Carbondale bank robbers, was lodged in jail here to-day, having been captured by Pinkerton's detectives in New-York State on Sunday last.

A COMMON COUNCILMAN EXPELLED.

At the meeting of the Hoboken Common Council last evening, Edward Dwyer, member from the Fourth Ward, who was convicted in the Hudson County Quarter Sessions a few weeks ago of stealing a poll book at the last election, was expelled from his seat in the board by a unanimous vote.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALGERIA.

The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool July 3, arrived at an early hour this morning

THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

IN THE WAKE OF THE CREWS.

Continued from First Page.

jerky," said one. "Yes, they show their nervousness," said another. But to my eye they were very leisurely going to their places on the starting line, and there was no special hurry. "Oh! the Harvard boys are sure of this thing," remarked somebody, "No; I guess Brown will show them all a clean pair of heels," ejaculated another. "Not at all! It's Harvard's day," contemptuously observed a third, to which a very unassuming-looking young man with the Cornell favors in button-hole, retorted: "If Harvard wins she will have to work for it just as well as anybody else." These remarks were interrupted by sharp "Are you ready?" and the firm reply "All ready." "Then go!" after a pause, rang out from the bridge, and every oar dipped.

The Freshmen, at 11:58 A. M., were off on their respective lanes—Cornell outside, or to the westward of the stakes, on what will be Williams' course to-morrow; Brown, between the first two, or that assigned to Cornell to-morrow; Princeton, within the next pair, on Amherst's course, and Harvard inside of her, on Bowdoin's. From the Mary, which was first or which was second none of us could discover. They seemed to be coming down stern on in a straight line, bending steadily to their work, and reserving powers for future efforts. But they were nearing us rapidly, and we could see the play of the muscles of their backs and shoulders, telling of strong effort and plenty left to be put forth ere long. A change was soon apparent on the right of the line. Harvard was "buckling" to its work, wishing, no doubt, to cross the first mark of distance in the post of honor. Princeton was unwilling to lose it, and her lads, too, put greater speed in their stroke and more force on its delivery, and shot ahead of the crimson caps just as the point was reached. Brown was behind them, and Cornell formed the last point of the oblique line. The sturdy fellows looked neither to the right nor left, intent only on reaching Point Breeze in the shortest possible time, and therefore kept cool and rowed intelligently.

The crews had passed us, and the Mary was urged after them at the top of her speed. Poor effort! We could no more catch the boats than we could an express train. The crews were warming to their work and increasing their pace each moment. Again and again the judges, frantic with disappointment and anxiety to see at least half of the race, besought the Captain to "hurry up." There was no "hurry up" shipped as a part of the Mary's outfit, so we gave up praying, and watched the movements of the rapidly-receding boats through glasses. The race was wonderfully close at the first mile, everybody doing grandly except Harvard, whose Stroke for a few minutes at this point was out of time with his crew, evidently striving to force them into a quicker stroke to beat Princeton and Cornell. But here the sombre Brown's metal began to tell, and they lifted their boat at every stroke until her prow cut the water a few ripples ahead of the rest, and seemed altogether likely to give them as much as they could do to beat her.

Just how long Brown held this lead could not be determined by anybody on board of the lazy Mary. To my eyes it seemed that she lost it almost immediately, and Harvard took it. Cornell to the westward, held her own, and, so far as could be determined from our stand-point, Princeton did not drop astern. Second after second the boats gained upon us and rendered it more difficult to watch the chances of the race, which varied so slightly as to make it one of the most interesting that could have been witnessed. The steamer Brady, which had lain in wait for the crews at the first mile-flags, had them now in full view and, firing up, struggled to keep close, and if possible signal the grand stand accurately concerning the change. But even she was passed by the boats, and could not follow them successfully. The Madge, with the referee on board, was right in their wake, however, and going at the rate of at least twelve knots an hour, was only a few lengths behind the line, now rapidly drawing to the third mile stakes. Harvard was undoubtedly still ahead, and Cornell was doing nobly. But what was the matter with Brown? "She's out of the race," cried one of the judges. She certainly seemed to have broached to, and assuredly appeared to be standing more to the westward out of her course. This deviation was only momentary, and she headed in the proper track again, every rower redoubling his efforts to regain the ground lost. Alas, this was labor in vain, for the four crews were so evenly matched that none could afford to make the slightest mistake with any chance of retrieving it. They passed the third mile—Harvard first, Cornell second, slightly before Brown, and poor Princeton last. "There goes Princeton!" came from the lips of another judge, whose eyes had been glued to a field-glass for the last few minutes. "Oh! oh! She's out of her course now." "No she isn't, no she isn't," exclaimed another, but she had been, even worse than Brown, if our view of the situation was correct, but recovered her right line again and was manfully bearing up to retrieve. Too late. She and Brown were beaten by their mistake, and the prize was in the reach of the other two.

At this moment there floated across the lake to us the subdued roar of the cheers of encouragement from the thousands on the grand stand. "Rah! Rah!" and the Cornell slogan were heard over all, and we became aware of the approach of the all-supreme moment. The Freshman race was about to be decided. Every eye was strained and glass leveled on the Mary to catch the last glimpses of the final spurt. Harvard was first entering the last half mile, but not much in advance of Cornell. "Harvard will win!" "No! Cornell won't let her!" excitedly repeated the friends of either, and certainly their chances appeared to be equal. The excitement on shore must have been tremendous, for the crowds were rushing madly along the water's edge, waving hats and shouting wildly words of cheer to the two crews, whose every fibre was strained to the utmost. The Harvard boys were doing their level best. Not so Cornell, for, as both entered upon the last quarter, the Cornellians, who were in shore, put forth a grand effort, for which they had been reserving themselves, and amid the wildest tumult overhauled their adversaries, and as both shot from our gaze around the point of the Grand Stand, they disappeared across the limit of the third mile and finished the race. We could not see them but we knew from the shouts of the friends of Cornell on shore and the sudden cessation of "Rahs," that the Cornellians had won. Brown and Princeton were right behind them, the latter not being beaten by the victors by more than half a minute.

As if by magic, the black crowds that swarmed upon the grand stand disappeared, leaving its benches white and naked in the sunlight, and the flotilla of boats that had been lying in wait on either side of the course to follow the contestants home vanished around the headland which we passed just in time to see the winners borne aloft by stalwart arms above the heads of the throng on the beach, caressed and lauded as the heroes of the day and the benefactors of their *alma mater*, and thus ended as spirited a boat race as I have ever seen.

THE SINGLE-SCULL RACE TO BE ROWED OVER TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 13.—The judges held a meeting this afternoon at which it was decided that as Julian Kennedy was misinformed as to the time of the Scullers' race, which W. F. Weld got by rowing over the course, it should be rowed again to-morrow two hours after the University race.

SALE OF POOLS ON TO-DAY'S RACE.

The pool-rooms up town were crowded last night by those anxious to bet on the result of to-day's regatta at Saratoga, or who were desirous of knowing how their favorites stood. A noticeable feature was that most of those frequenting the rooms were friends of one or other of the crews, and often seemed to be guided as much in their betting by their feelings as by their judgment. The betting was thus very irregular, but, on the whole, Yale and Cornell were the favorites. The following record of pools sold late last evening indicates the closing results of the betting:

TURF EXCHANGE.

French Pools.—Yale, 39; Cornell, 38; Harvard, 21; Princeton, 19; Columbia, 15; Wesleyan, 13; Amherst, 5; Dartmouth, 5; Bowdoin, 5; Field, (Williams, Brown, Hamilton, and Union,) 10.

French pools on which of two crews would be best in the race sold as follows:

Yale vs. Cornell, each 5; Harvard vs. Princeton, Harvard 6, Princeton 5; Wesleyan vs. Columbia, each 5.

Auction Pools.—Yale, 19; Cornell, 17; Harvard, 13; Columbia, Wesleyan, Williams, and Bowdoin, 5 each; Brown, 4; Amherst, Union, and Princeton, 3 each; Dartmouth and Hamilton, 2 each.

Second Pool.—Cornell, 11; Yale, 10; Harvard, 9; Field, 20.

Third Pool.—Yale, 19; Cornell, 14; Harvard, 13; Field, 30.

JOHNSON'S POOL-ROOM.

French Pools.—Yale, 104; Cornell, 96; Harvard, 56; Columbia, 36; Wesleyan, 35; Field, 112.

Auction Pools.—Yale, 25; Cornell, 10; Wesleyan, 7; Harvard, 6; Princeton, 5; Field, 11.

Second Pool.—Yale, 40; Cornell, 18; Wesleyan, 15; Harvard, 12; Princeton, 10; Field, 20.

Third Pool.—Yale, 20; Cornell, 8; Wesleyan, 8; Harvard, 6; Princeton, 5; Field, 25.

THOMAS' POOL-ROOM.

French Pools.—Yale, 15; Harvard, 8; Columbia, 4; Wesleyan and Princeton, 3 each; Amherst, 2; Field, 26.

Auction Pools.—Yale, 4; Cornell, 4; Harvard, 3 Field, 10.

Second Pool.—Yale, 5; Cornell, 4; Princeton, 4; Field, 10.

The betting generally was slow, most of those who came to the rooms being more anxious to ascertain how the pools sold than to take any chances in them.

CONGRATULATION TO THE VICTORS.

The New-York Alumni of the Cornell University, upon the receipt of the news of the result of the Freshman race at Saratoga, immediately sent the following dispatch to the victorious crew:

To the Captain of the Cornell Freshman Crew, Saratoga:

The New-York Alumni of Cornell send congratulations for the victory.

WILLIAM J. YOUNGS,
GEORGE A. ISELIN,
EDWARD NICOLL,
Executive Committee.

BASE-BALL.

AN EXCITING GAME IN BROOKLYN—THE ST. LOUIS DEFEAT THE MUTUALS BY A SCORE OF NINE TO SEVEN IN A THIRTEEN-INNING GAME.

One of the most exciting games of base-ball ever played in this vicinity took place yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., between the St. Louis (Brown Stockings) Club and the Mutuals, of this City. It is the fourth game of the championship series between them, the first three games having been played in St. Louis and won by the St. Louis Club by the respective scores of 5 to 2, 8 to 2, and 11 to 2. The game yesterday was witnessed by a large number of people, and the excitement and interest manifested in the contest was very great. The playing on both sides, both in the field and at the bat, was excellent. The first four innings were "blanks" for both clubs. In the fifth inning the Mutuals scored two points. The pitching of Matthews and Bradley was very effective, although hard hits were made on each. The St. Louis led on base hits, obtaining eighteen to the Mutuals fourteen. The great hit of the day was Hallihan's tremendous drive, in the eighth inning, over Cuthbert's head, on which he made a clean home run being, it is said, the longest hit ever made on Bradley. For the Mutuals, Matthews, Start, Hicks, Booth, and Gedney batted the best, while Cuthbert, Chapman, Bradley, and Dehlman batted the best for the St. Louis. In the out-field the playing was about equal, all having chances for difficult catches, and all taking advantage of them. In the in-field the St. Louis showed to better advantage, although better playing is rarely seen than that displayed by Nelson, Hallihan, and Start. Gerhardt did well, but made a costly error at a critical stage of the game, which was only partially atoned for by two neat double plays. The in-field play of the St. Louis was superb, the first base play of Dehlman being especially noteworthy, and Battin at the second base was in fine form. At the end of the seventh inning, when the score stood seven to six in favor of the Mutuals, it began to rain very heavily, breaking up the game and compelling all to seek shelter. The rain being of short duration, however, the playing was soon resumed and continued to the end, although it rained again at intervals during the time. At the end of the ninth inning the game stood a tie—seven to seven—and a tenth, eleventh, and twelfth inning were played, resulting in blanks for both sides. A thirteenth inning was then played, in which the St. Louis Club made two runs, by Cuthbert and Dehlman, on splendid hits at the bat. The Mutuals making no runs to offset them, the game was won by the St. Louis Club, amid great excitement, by a score of 9 to 7 in their favor, as follows:

ST. LOUIS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Cuthbert, l. f.	3	4	5	0	Holdsworth, c. f.	0	1	2	0
Pearce, s. s.	1	2	2	5	Start, 1st b.	1	2	17	1
Pike, c. f.	1	1	5	0	Hallihan, s. s.	1	1	0	5
Chapman, r. f.	0	4	2	0	Hicks, c.	1	2	6	2
Hague, 3d b.	0	0	0	2	Gerhardt, 2d b.	0	0	6	6
Bradley, p.	1	3	0	3	Booth, r. f.	2	2	1	0
Battin 2d b.	1	1	4	3	Nelson, 3d b.	2	1	3	4
Dehlman, 1st b.	1	3	17	0	Matthews, p.	0	3	1	1
Miller, c.	1	0	4	3	Gedney, l. f.	0	2	3	0
Total	9	18	39	16	Total	7	14	39	19

INNINGS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	2	—9
Mutual	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Umpire—Mr. William McLean, of Philadelphia.
Time of Game—Three hours.
First Base by Errors—St. Louis, 3; Mutual, 4.
Runs Earned—St. Louis, 2; Mutual, 3.

This afternoon the St. Louis Club will play their second game with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, on the Union Grounds. They play with the Mutuals again to-morrow and Saturday, and with the Atlantics again on Friday.

POISONED BY MISTAKE.

An unfortunate mistake, which may result fatally, was made yesterday morning by Mr. Thomas De Witt, brother of the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn. During Monday night Mr. De Witt felt unwell, and about 5 o'clock yesterday morning rose from his bed at his residence, No. 234 Baltic street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of getting some brandy. Mr. De Witt's family had some weeks ago gone to the country, and consequently many things in the house were out of place. Going to the closet where the liquors were usually kept, he took what he supposed to be a bottle of brandy, and, putting it to his lips, swallowed a small quantity of the liquid. In a few moments he was seized with violent pains. His cries aroused the only servant left in the house. She on seeing her master's condition hastily summoned a doctor. An examination of the bottle from which Mr. De Witt drank proved that it contained a liquid insect-poison. Antidotes were administered to the unfortunate man, and the doctor remained at his bedside all day, but at a late hour last evening he was still in a precarious condition.

ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES AT THIS PORT.

Following is a summary statement of entrances and clearances of American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade at the Customs district of New-York during June, 1875:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Vessels in coastwise trade entered	233	132,342	2,985
Vessels in coastwise trade cleared	324	156,396	3,786
American vessels entered from foreign countries	314	124,595	3,304
American vessels cleared to foreign countries	167	78,193	2,070
Foreign vessels entered from foreign countries	301	276,038	7,884
Foreign vessels cleared to foreign countries	333	301,638	8,485

CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Life Insurance was held yesterday at the rooms, No. 99 Nassau street. The following companies were represented: Equitable, Germania, Globe-Mutual, Knickerbocker, Security, Universal, Mutual Life, Metropolitan, Life Association of America, Massachusetts Mutual, Penn Mutual, of Philadelphia, and St. Louis. The report of the Executive Committee was read and adopted. The Committee on Laws made a report on the changes of the laws of the different States made at the last sessions of the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Kansas, Illinois, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Michigan, and Tennessee. A verbal report of the Committee on Mortality Statistics was made. A report was presented by the Committee on Blanks, and a discussion ensued as to the best method of determining the resources and liabilities of a company on policies upon which the premiums are in part deferred. It was determined to lay this subject before the meeting of Insurance Superintendents, to be held at New-York in September.

The meeting was then adjourned.

THE MURDER ON THE HACKENSACK MEADOWS.

The following additional particulars have been ascertained regarding the murder on the Hackensack meadows, West Bergen. On Monday afternoon three men and a woman called at the "Mosquito Tavern," near the slaughter-house on the bank of the Hackensack, and, while the woman went in to beg for crackers and cheese, the men stood outside quarreling. When the provisions furnished were eaten, the party started toward Newark, and Mrs. Hughes, the landlady of the tavern, looked after them. When they were about fifty yards away, she saw them stop, and saw the tallest of the three men strike the smallest of the trio to the ground, and then the party hastened on leaving their companion on the ground. A short time afterward he was found to be dead. County Physician Stout held a post-mortem examination of the body last night, and found an extensive fracture of the skull. An inquest will be held to-morrow night.

THE COMMITTEE ON QUARANTINE AND EMIGRATION.

THE INSTITUTIONS ON WARD'S ISLAND VISITED YESTERDAY—THE QUARANTINE BUILDINGS TO BE INSPECTED TO-DAY.

The Assembly Committee on Quarantine and Emigration embarked yesterday morning from Castle Garden, on the steamer Wm. Fletcher, for a tour of inspection of the institutions of the Board of Emigration on Ward's Island. There were present of the members of the committee Messrs. Thomas G. Alvord, George W. Schuyler, William H. Gedney, F. W. Vosburgh, and Louis D. Wachner. Speaker McGuire, the Chairman, was absent. Commissioners Lynch and Forrest, and Secretary Jackson represented the Board of Emigration, and Messrs. Richard Schell, J. Gilbert, of New-Jersey, and several others were present by invitation. The excursion left Castle Garden at 10 o'clock, and proceeded up the East River to Ward's Island, where the various institutions of the department were inspected in turn. The committee visited the nursery, bake-house, child's hospital, insane asylum, and other buildings, and expressed themselves much pleased by the general cleanliness and neatness which prevailed everywhere. At the conclusion of the tour the committee and invited guests repaired to the residence of the Superintendent, where a collation was served, to which all parties did ample justice. At 2 o'clock the committee was adjourned for the day, several members returning to New-York, and the others, accompanied by Gen. James McQuade and Mr. D. W. Judd, of the Quarantine Commission, proceeded down the bay on the Nelson K. Hopkins, on an informal visit to Dix Island. At Quarantine, Health Officer Vanderpoel was taken aboard, and the Hopkins steamed down to Dix Island. Here the party disembarked and spent a couple of hours in an examination of the buildings and their appointments. At 7 o'clock dinner was served in the dining-room of the Superintendent's house, and two hours later the excursionists returned to New-York.

To-day the committee will make a formal visit to the Quarantine buildings and Dix Island, the steamer leaving foot of Whitehall street at 10:45 A. M.

THE KEHOE MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Patrick Kehoe for the murder of his wife in May last, was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Court. Several witnesses were examined, whose statements agreed with the facts already published. The testimony of all the witnesses seemed to point to the irresistible conclusion that when Mrs. Kehoe received her death-blow it rendered her so completely helpless that she could make no outcry. It also appeared that the blow was given at the front window of the house, as all the witnesses living in the house testified to hearing a blow, then the crashing of the glass of the broken window, and finally the dragging of a heavy body across the floor to the other side of the room, where stood a lounge. This lounge, testified Officers Creech and Doyle, was saturated with blood, which had percolated through the piece of furniture and had gathered in clotted masses upon the floor beneath, and here it was that Kehoe's efforts to wash up the blood were mainly observable. County Physician Stout testified that Mrs. Kehoe came to her death by concussion of the brain, caused by a blow on the head. He was of opinion that a wound, such as he discovered on making the post-mortem examination of Mrs. Kehoe's body, could not be received by a fall from the lounge, as claimed by Kehoe. The prosecution are endeavoring to place the falsity of Kehoe's statement in this regard beyond a doubt, and to establish the fact that the death-blow was inflicted at the window, fifteen feet away from the lounge. The testimony of Anthony T. Gillen, a second-hand furniture dealer is that on the night of the murder he called at Kehoe's house to get some furniture which Mrs. Kehoe had sold him, and that when he rapped at Kehoe's door he heard a shuffling noise inside the room, and a voice asked through the closed door: "Who is there?" The voice sounded like that of Kehoe and added, "come around in the morning, Gillen." This testimony seems to show that the Kehoes probably meant to sell out their furniture and separate, as they were frequently heard to threaten separation to each other, and that the last quarrel was incident to this. There remains only one more witness for the prosecution, the little boy Jimmy Kehoe, who was in the room when the tragedy took place. The defense will open to-day.

THE JERSEY SCHUETZEN FEST.

The three days' festival of the Jersey Schuetzen Corps, Capt. W. F. Schumann, commenced yesterday at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill. A very large party visited the park through the day. The shooting was as follows:

Man Target.—William Hayes, 43 lines; H. Zengner, 38; G. Belcher, 37; H. A. Dittmar, 37; Capt. Raschen, 37.

Ring Target.—William Hayes, 67; John H. Raschen, 66; August Ermisch, 65; Capt. Raschen, 64; M. Lanboldt, 64; J. Blumenburg, 63.

Target of Honor.—William Hayes, 69 rings; D. Heins, 64; J Kruse, 62; C. G. Zetler, 59; H. Lemken, 59.

The most bull's-eyes made were: William Hayes, 18, and J. F. Rathgen, 13.

The festival will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

LONG ISLAND CITY GOVERNMENT.

Upon the inauguration of Mayor Ditmars as Mayor of Long Island City, that gentleman, in his inaugural, suggested that a thorough investigation be made into the different city budgets. A committee of Alderman was appointed to make the investigation. The City Treasurer's books and papers were turned over to the inspection of four experts, who were employed at a salary of $3 per hour. They have been at work for the past six weeks, and have failed to find any deficit. They have been paid, so far, but $100, and the petition of the committee to the Board of Aldermen, at their last meeting, for an additional $1,000, was bluntly refused by the board, and the committee discharged from all further duties. The experts are now clamoring for their money, and, in the event of its not being forthcoming they propose to sue the committee.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Marcus T. Hun, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Henry P. Haven, of New-London, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman House.

Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John C. Churchill, of Oswego, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Brevet Brig. Gen. N. B. McLaughlin, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Capt. W. B. Remey, of the United States Marine Corps, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. John Morehouse, of the steam-ship City of Montreal, is at the New-York Hotel.

George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, is at the St. James Hotel.

United States Senator Francis Kernan, and Judge Charles Mason, of Utica; Lieut. Col. J. H. Baxter, United States Army; ex-Congressmen O. J. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, and F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; Col. Cumberland, of Governor General Dufferin's staff, and Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Hartford, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MR. BEECHER AND THE TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

A private letter from the White Mountains speaks as follows about the hotels and the proposed reception of Beecher:

The mountain houses are empty and proprietors discouraged. At the Twin Mountain great preparations are being made for Beecher to give him a grand ovation, and they propose building a church, to serve for him to preach in now, and as a memento of him hereafter. I had the satisfaction of telling the proprietor that our large party felt obliged to move on, although we would have liked to pass the Summer there, because we thought respectable people ought to avoid meeting such a guilty man, and from the way he received it I should judge he believed him guilty as well as we, but he then told me he would draw crowds the whole season.

Beecher occupies a corner room at the Twin Mountain House, and framed in it is "The Golden Rule—Do unto others as you would that they should do to you."

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13.—Printing Cloths quiet at 5c.@5⅛c. for Standard and Extra 64x64.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Amerique, from Havre.—Miss Wilden, R. S. Milton, Mr. Russmann, A. Mauger, H. Suau, Mr. Belloc, Manuel Del Valle, Mr. Debry, Stan Iznoskoff, A. Scheizer, A. Bournique, M. G. Jouffret, G. Jouffret, Mrs. C. Jouffret, Miss M. Jouffret, Pierre Marc, Miss Melina Marc, J. F. Wepfer, A. Salmon, F. Béville, A. Barbey, M. and Mme. Lavigne, Mr. Carbouriech, T. Chapon, Francisquo Chaleyer, Mme. Pouzots, Mme. Annette Lambier, F. Eggerle, J. Stahl, Mr. and Mlle Williams, W. Hughes, Mr. Cherremont, Mr. Fergusson.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—C. J. Laison, John Frantyen, S. S. Anderson, P. Gyerston, M. Williams, Miss Anna C. Olsen, Thomas Tolsen, W. McKenny, A. Dobbin, Mr. Phillips, Frank T. Magill, Miss Mary J. Magill, Miss Jane M. Bohen, Mrs. T. Davis and child, Mr. Dundon, Caleb Bowe, N. Anderson, A. Jensen.

The Messrs. Fairbanks, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., have manufactured and sold more scales during the last six months than during any previous six months since their business was established.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN INDIANA.
CROP REPORTS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.
THE COLLEGE OF DEAF MUTES AT WASHINGTON.
JUDGE KELLEY ON INFLATION.
THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.
LONGFELLOW'S NEW POEM.
SHEEP CULTURE; THE POTATO; VINEGAR MAKING.
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Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

GAINES—HUYLER.—On Thursday, June 24, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William H. Evans, THOMAS J. GAINES to GUSSIE HUYLER, all of this City. No cards.

MEIGS—WESTON.—On Monday, July 12, at the Church of the Ascension, West New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Rev. Dr. James Bush, PEVERIL MEIGS to ROSAMOND, daughter of the late Richard Warren Weston, Esq.

DIED.

BEDELL.—At Hempstead, Long Island, on Sunday July 11, STEPHEN C. BEDELL, in the 88th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 14, at his late residence, at 1 o'clock P. M., and at the M. E. Church at 2 o'clock.

BREVOORT.—At Fordham, on Tuesday morning, July 13, MARY BROWN, wife of Elias Brevoort.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Thursday, at 3:15 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2:30 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

CRAIG.—On Tuesday, 13th inst., MARGARET, widow of John Craig, aged 74 years.

Funeral from No. 44 Leroy st., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞Kelso (Scotland) papers please copy.

ELY.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, 13th inst., at the residence of her parents, No. 104 Willow st., MARY GILBERT, youngest daughter of Henry G. and Mary P. Ely, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOWK.—At Lee, Mass., July 4, ALBERT M. HOWK, aged 69 years.

HENRY.—At Centre Moriches, Long Island, on Sunday, 11th inst., WALTER C. HENRY, aged 18 years, son of Margaret and Philip Henry, Jr.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 55 West 19th st., on Wednesday morning, 14th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

MOORE.—On Sunday evening, July 11, ELLA, second daughter of Richard and Adeline Moore, in the 17th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 270 West 12th st., on Wednesday, July 14, at 12 o'clock M. Her remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

PRYER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 11, 1875, ANNA W., wife of John T. Pryer and daughter of the late John Hegeman, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 21st st., near 6th av., New-York City, on Wednesday, July 14, at 3:30 P. M.

ROBINS.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, July 13, after a brief illness, NATHAN ROBINS, Sr., in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Green-Wood on Friday morning.

ROWLAND.—At Rockaway, Long Island, on Tuesday 13th, JONATHAN ROWLAND, in the 91st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Jamaica, at 3 o'clock, Thursday, the 15th inst.

STILES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, 12th inst., of cholera infantum, OLIVER HOYT, youngest son of William H. and Mary C. Stiles, aged 11 months and 12 days.

The funeral services at the residence of parents, No. 492 3d st., near 7th av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

UNDERHILL.—At Chappaqua, Seventh month, 12th, 1875, REBECCA T., wife of Alfred Underhill, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Chappaqua, on Fourth day, Seventh month, 14th, at 12 noon. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to meet the 8:30 and 10:30 trains from Grand Central Depot.

WHITLOCK.—On Sunday, July 11, at his residence, in this City, WILLIAM WHITLOCK, Jr., in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at St. George's Church, Rutherfurd place, on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

WOOD.—On Tuesday, July 13, at the residence of George D. Kimber, No. 138 Fort Green place, Brooklyn, HENRY T. WOOD, in the 21st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to New-Bedford for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston *Christian Freeman*: "We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP we can speak from knowledge: in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as 'bright as a button.' And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any consideration whatever." Sold by all druggists.

THE RAPID GROWTH IN POPULARITY of MILK OF MAGNESIA as a remedy for sour stomach, heartburn, constipation, gout, gravel, and urinary troubles warrants the belief that it will eventually supersede, as it deserves to do, all preparations of magnesia. Sold by all druggists.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE, INCLUDING everything from French Moquet carpets to kitchen furniture, all new, or only eight months in use, will be sold at private sale. The proprietor is about leaving for Europe. No. 121 West 11th st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1875, will close at this office, as follows: On Tuesday at 10:30 A. M.; on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Nos. 109 and 111 WORTH ST.
The SECOND EDITION of our REGISTER for July, 1875, will be ready for delivery in a very few days.
It will embrace the business changes of July 1 in this City, Boston, and Philadelphia, and will be found FULLER AND MORE ACCURATE THAN ANY SIMILAR WORK WHICH HAS YET APPEARED.
JULY 13, 1875. McKILLOP & SPRAGUE CO.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 2,091 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,171 head, or 363 cars—118 cars through consignments, and the balance on sale here—against 280 cars for the same time last week, and 382 cars for the same week last year. The market has been the most active for the year, all offerings finding a ready sale; the yards to-day were almost bare of stock; prices 12½c. higher than last week; there was a good attendance of all classes of buyers; the offerings were principally medium to good, with a few strictly prime droves; 3,000 head have been disposed of thus far; sales of 800 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,004, 1,158, and 1,412 lb., at $4, $6, and $7; 600 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,076 to 1,280 lb., at $5 75@$6 90; 900 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,041 to 1,311 lb., at $5 50@$6 65; 400 Texas Steers, averaging 737, 936, and 1,167 lb., at $3, $4 75, and $6 25; 200 Missouri Steers, ranging from 916 to 1,174 lb., at $5@$5 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,400 head, against 5,600 head for the same time last week and 8,000 for the same week last year; the market for the week has been active at 25c. advance on all good offerings; demand for common quality very slow; 3,400 head were disposed of for the week thus far, 3 cars only remaining unsold; sales, 2,400 head Ohio clipped Sheep, ranging from 75 to 91 lb., at $4 50@$5 15; 400 head Indiana clipped do., ranging from 80 to 111 lb., at $4@$5 30; 400 Michigan clipped do., averaging 86 lb., at $4 55@$4 70; 200 Canada Lambs, averaging 61 lb., at $7 75; about one half of those disposed of were for the Brighton butcher market. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,200 head, against 6,300 head for the same time last week, and 5,600 for the same week last year. The market for the week has been moderately active; about 2,100 of all kinds were disposed of; Yorkers in fair demand at $7 20@$7 35; Heavy Hogs in slow demand at $7 20@$7 30; two cars of Heavy Hogs unsold.

WATERTOWN, Mass., July 13.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 875 head. There was a better feeling in the market than last week. Of 586 head of Western Cattle nearly all changed hands; sales of choice at $10 75; extra, $10@$10 50; first quality, $9 50@$9 75; second quality, $7 25@$9; third quality, $6@$7. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,557 head. There was an increased number of buyers; country butchers purchased small lots. The outside price was 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; superior River Lambs, very fine lots, sold at 8c., or from ¼c.@½c. lower than last week. Sales of Sheep, in lots, at $2 25@$3 each; extra, $3 25@$5 50. Spring Lambs sold at 6c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. Veal Calves, $5@$10.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200 head; good grades very firm; others steady; Shipping, $4 75@$6 75; good Steers, $5 75; Stockers and Butchers', $2 75@$4 50; through Texans, $1 75@$3 75; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500 head; opened weak; closed strong and higher; light, $7 10@$7 20; heavy, $6 90@$7 10; range of sales, $6 80@$7 20; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep quiet but firm; receipts, 600 head; poor to choice, $3@$4 50.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Live Hogs—Demand good at full prices; Stockers, $5 50@$6 25; Shippers, $6 60@$6 80; Bacon grades, $6 85@$7; Butchers', $7@$7 25; receipts, 930. Cattle active and higher; good Natives, $5 85@$6 15; medium to fair, $4 65@$5 55; choice Texas Steers, $4 50; good, $3 75@$4; medium, $3@$3 40; common, $2 37½@$2 62½; receipts, 1,100 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat irregular but in the main lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 08@$1 09; No. 2 do., $1 07⅝, spot; $1 07½@$1 07⅝, August; $1 05@$1 05¼, September; No. 3 do., $1 02@$1 02¼; Rejected, 94½c.@95c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2 Mixed 67¾c.@68c., spot; 68⅞c., August; Rejected, 65c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 48½c.@49c., spot; 37c.@37⅛c., July; 35⅞c., September; Rejected, 47c. Rye quiet, but firm; No. 2, $1 02. Barley dull; No. 2 Spring $1 30, spot; 98c., September. Pork quiet and weak at $19 30 spot or August; $19 45, September. Lard quiet and weak at $13 10@$13 12½, spot; $13 12½@$13 15, August; $13 30, September. Bulk Meats easier, but not quotably lower. Whisky, $1 17. At the afternoon call of the Board, Wheat higher at $1 08⅜@$1 08½, August and September. Corn higher, firm at 68c., July; 69⅛c., August. Oats weak and lower at 37¼c., August. Pork and Lard unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat, 119,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 830 bushels Rye, and 435 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13.—Receipts by Lake—Flour, 8,520 bbls.; Wheat, 455,500 bushels; Corn, 82,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels. Receipts by Railroad—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments by Railroad—Flour, 4,600 bbls; Wheat, 87,000 bushels; Corn, 61,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments to tide-water by Canal—Wheat, 248,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. To interior points, none. Canal Freights strong; 7¼c. for Wheat, 6⅝c. for Corn, 4½c. for Oats, to New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet and unchanged; 750 bbls. sold. Wheat firm and scarce; sales of 1,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 17; 3,000 bushels Sheboygan at $1 20; 2,000 bushels Green Bay at $1 20; 750 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 13. Corn entirely neglected; Prime No. 2 offered at 73c. without buyers. Oats neglected. Rye nominal and scarce. Seeds dull. Pork, Lard, and Highwines quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer for New Southern; Western weak and off; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 33; No. 2 do., $1 32; Mixed do., $1 31@$1 32; No. 1 Western Red, $1 33; No. 2 do., $1 31@$1 32; Pennsylvania Red, $1 35@$1 36; Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 33; do. Amber, $1 35@$1 37; do. White, $1 30@$1 36; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 24. Corn—Western weak; Southern firm; Southern White, 98c.; Southern Yellow, 87c.; Western Mixed, 83c.@83⅛c.; 83¼c. last half July. Oats firm; Southern, 65c.@68c.; Western White, 64c.@65c.; Western Mixed, 62c.@63c. Rye dull at 95c.@$1. Hay firm and active; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $24@$30. Provisions firm; order trade fair. Pork, $21. Bulk Meats quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c., loose; packed, 9¼c.@12½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.@13½c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard easier; Refined, 14¼c.@14½c. Butter firmer; Western Extra, 22c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 19c.@21c. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 21@$1 22.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Petroleum closed easy at 11½c. for Refined, 8½c. for Crude. Cloverseed—No sales. Timothy held at $3. Flaxseed at $1 80. Flour—Less doing, but prices well maintained; some holders ask an advance of 25c.; Extra, $4 25@$4 62½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 25@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do., $5 87½@$6 37½; high grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet and weak; new crop comes in with more freedom; New Red, $1 40; Old do., $1 29; Amber, $1 34@$1 35; White, $1 37@$1 40. Rye, $1 03. Corn fairly active; Yellow, 84c.; Western Mixed, 83c.@84c.; White held at 87c. Oats move slowly at 65c.@66c. for White; 64c.@65c. for Mixed. Whisky, $1 22. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford Country extras, 25c.@27c.; do., do. firsts, 22c.@23c.; Western extras, 20c.@22c.; do. firsts, 17c.@19c.; Rolls, firsts, 15c.@17c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 11½c.@12½c.; New-York prime, 10c.@11c.; Western fine, 10¼c.@11¼c.; do. prime, 9c.@9½c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 22c.@23c.; Western do., 20c.@21c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 13.—Flour in good demand; sales of 2,700 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter; $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; Extra White Michigan held at $1 40; sales early of 2,400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 22. Corn unchanged; sales of 2,400 bushels at 80c.@82c. for Low and High Mixed. Corn-meal—$33 for bolted; $32 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $28, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights unchanged. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 43c.; to New-York, 33c.; to Albany, 28c. Lake receipts—None. Canal shipments—1,297,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,859,000 bushels Wheat, 543,000 bushels Corn, 178,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat quiet but steady; Red, $1 22@$1 28. Corn quiet but firm at 70c. Oats steady and firm at 56c.@60c. Rye neglected. Pork quiet and weak at $19 75@$20. Lard inactive; Steam, 13c.@13¼c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c.; Summer firm at 12c. Bulk Meats inactive; Shoulders, 8⅜c., spot; offered at 8½c., buyer July; Clear Rib Sides sold at 11⅝c., spot; 11⅞c., buyer August; Clear Sides quoted at 12c.@12⅛c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c. Live Hogs quiet and steady; common, $6 85@$7; fair to medium, $7 05@$7 15; good to extra, $7 20@$7 25; receipts, 990 head; shipments, 192 head. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 16.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged, only local trade. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26½@$1 27½ bid, cash; sales $1 29½@$1 30, July; $1 27¾@$1 28, August; $1 27⅞, September. Corn inactive, lower; No. 2 Mixed, 65½c.@65¾c., cash; 67c., August; 68c., September. Oats dull, lower to sell; No. 2, 58½c.@59c., cash; 42½c. bid, July. Barley—No transactions. Rye—No transactions; No. 2, 92c. bid. Pork dull, but unchanged. Lard dull, but unchanged. Bulk Meats dull and nominal; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c.@12c. Bacon quiet and weak; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—Flour—Demand steady; prices well sustained. Sales Western Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; common Extras, $5@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 25@$6; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6@$6 75; Illinois, $6 25@$7 25; St. Louis, $6 25@$8, including favorite brands; Southern Flour firm at $5@$8; Fancy Minnesota, $6 25@$8. Corn firm but quiet at 87½c.@89c. for Mixed and Yellow. Rye, $1 20. Shorts—Fine Feed, and Middlings, $21@$24. Receipts—4,550 bbls. Flour, 20,495 bushels Corn, 34,800 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Shorts.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet but firm at 76c.@80c. Oats quiet but firm at 63c.@65c. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions—Demand fair and market firm. Pork, $20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Hams, 12¾c.@13½c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15c.@15¼c. Whisky, $1 16. Bagging quiet but steady at 13½c.@14c.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—Flour in fair demand and steady. Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 13; No. 2 do., $1 10@$1 12¼; July, $1 09⅜; August, $1 08⅜. Corn lower and inactive; No. 2, 66c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 48½c.; August, 37c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, September, 95c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 91c. Provisions active; Mess Pork, $19 25. Lard—Prime Steam, 13c.@13½c. Freights nominally unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 133,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour; 31,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 13.—Spirits Turpentine easy at 29¼c. Resin dull at $1 45 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 13—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 3-16; for the account, 94 5-16. United States Bonds, 1867s, 106⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 12⅞.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 1-16; for the account, 94 3-16.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £227,000. Erie Railway Shares, 13⅛.

4:15 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 17½c.

FRANKFORT, July 13—Evening.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 98⅜.

LIVERPOOL, July 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 7⅛d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 30,000 quarters, of which 21,000 were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7 1-16d.; do., do., deliverable September and October, at 7¼d. Provisions—Beef, 66s. ⅌ tierce for new Mess.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,400 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 9s. 4d.@9s. 6d. for average California White; 9s. 6d.@9s. 10d. for Club do.; 8s. 5d.@9s. 1d. for Red Western Spring. Peas, 40s. 6d.@41s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

5:30 P. M.—Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending down. Provisions—Cheese, 55s. ⅌ cwt. for new.

LONDON, July 13—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d.@9d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 44s.@44s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s.@24s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 21s. 9d.@22s. ⅌ cwt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The transactions at the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday, July 13.) were as follows:

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 92, on East Seventeenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Irving place, for $21,000, to H. A. Cone, who bought the property in the interest of the plaintiff.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold one three-story brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 17.6 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 492.6 feet east of Ninth avenue, for $5,250, to William H. and R. E. Johnston, plaintiffs; Astor lease, dated May, 1869.

William Kennelly, under Court of Common Pleas foreclosure decree, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 22.1 by 84, on Dry Dock street, west side, 97.5 feet south of Eleventh street, for $5,725 to C. G. Shurragar, plaintiff; also a similar sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-seventh street, south side, 295 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $15,500 to W. A. Coit, and one lot, 25 by 100, on East Ninety-first street, south side, 225 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $10,150 to J. J. Macklin.

The following legal sales were postponed, viz.: Sale by James M. Miller of the premises No. 55 Ann street, adjourned to July 27, and sale by the same auctioneer of the plot, with improvements, on Seventh avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street, adjourned *sine die*; sales by William Kennelly of building, with lot, on East Thirty-eighth street, west of Fourth avenue, and two lots on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, east of Sixth avenue, adjourned to July 27; and sale by A. H. Muller & Son of lease of plot known as the "Fleetwood Trotting Park," at Morrisania, adjourned *sine die*.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last mentioned taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By S. A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. McIntire, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 90.10, on Seventh street, south side, 293 feet south of Avenue B; also a similar sale, F. R. Coudert, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Fifty-third street, north side, 425 feet west of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of the block bounded by Eleventh and Riverside avenues, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Dickinson, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 26.8 by 100.5, on East Fifty-first street, 219 feet east of First avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. L. Stetson, Esq., Referee, of the tenements, with plot 114 by 212, on Forrest avenue, west side, 315 feet south of Rock street, at Yonkers. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of tenement, with plot 34.6 by 75, adjoining the lands of the late A. Schermerhorn, at Yonkers.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at Far Rockaway, Long Island, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. Fosdick, Esq., Referee, of one two-story and attic frame house, with about eight acres, adjoining the lands of Mrs. C. Cole, at Far Rockaway, Long Island.

EXCHANGE SALES. TUESDAY, JULY 13.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.	
1 four-story brick house, with lot, East 17th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Irving place, lot 25x92	$21,000
By E. A. Lawrence & Co.	
1 three-story brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot, West 55th st., s. s., 492.6 ft. e. of 9th av., lot 17.6x100.5; Astor lease, dated May, 1869	$5,250
By William Kennelly.	
1 three-story brick house, with lot, Dry Dock st., w. s., 97.5 f. s. of 11th st., lot 22.1x84	$5,725
1 lot, East 77th st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x102.2	15,500
1 lot, East 99th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100	10,150

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 12.

Clinton st., e. s., No. 144, 28x40; Caroline B., wife of F. Jaeger, to P. Deffaa	$19,000
Irving place, s. e. corner of 17th st., 27x116.1; J. C. De Mier to Emma, wife of E. A. Caswell, ½ part	17,500
Mott st., s. w. s., 911.10 ft. s. e. of Terrace place, 64x100, 23d Ward; M. Weinberg to J. Schottenfield	8,000
56th st., s. s., 166 ft. e. of Madison av., 80x100.5; P. Fox to Anne O'Neill	57,500
77th st., s. s., 135.4 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x104.2; T. Farley to J. McEntee	10,000
85th st., s. s., 600 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x102.2; J. Q. Preble to J. Roach	7,000
134th st., s. w. s., 304 ft. n. w. of Willow av., 12.6x100; C. Stonebridge to J. Johnson	2,565
134th st., s. w. s., 329 ft. n. w. of Willow av., 12.6x100; C. Stonebridge to Elizabeth and H. Schluter	2,565
142d st., n. s., 323.2 ft. e. of Alexander av., 33.4x100; Sarilla, wife of J. J. Grant, to J. Whyte	10,000
Avenue C, w. s., 80 ft. n. of 8th st., 20x75; Clara, wife of H. Simon, to S. Frank	17,500
Madison av., w. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 78th st., 15.6x74; Adelaide, wife of F. H. Carter, to J. W. Clark	26,000
Lot No. 54 on map village of East Tremont, bounded north-westerly by Grove av., 66 ft.; n. e. by lot No. 55, 160 ft.; s. e. by lot No. 61, 66 ft.; s. w. by lot No. 53, 160 ft.; F. Grote to J. Kennedy	400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE.—THE FINE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, No. 584 7th av., at junction with Broadway, and opposite the splendid new hotel just completed; $22,500; easy terms; this property, from its very desirable location, must in a few years command double the price asked; must be sold. Owner, No. 723 6th av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL ABOUT FLUSHING
and
HER GREAT ADVANTAGES.

1st. Flushing is the nearest place of note in the suburbs of New-York City.

2d. Flushing can be reached in forty minutes from James Slip Ferry, foot of Chambers st., and in twenty-five minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

3d. Flushing has over 100 trains daily, two railroads, fare on each 7½ cents. Seven railroad depots within her limits, giving rapid transit and cheaper fares than can be had elsewhere.

4th. Flushing is situated on healthy, high, rolling ground; no heavy assessments for grading and no rocks to remove nor ravines to fill up, as in Winchester County.

5th. Flushing has sewerage, gas, water in pipes, excellent schools, churches of every denomination, banks, markets, stores, and good society; a population of nearly 10,000.

6th. Choice building lots at from $300 to $500 for residence, and from $1,200 to $3,500 for business purposes. Payments received to suit purchasers. Maps and full particulars by mail, or call upon BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York, and near Main Street Depot in Flushing. Half-hourly trains on both railroads.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres, in Princeton, N. J., near the college, and convenient to depot; grounds are all underdrained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting-room, dining-room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; outbuildings consist of stable, greenhouse, wood-house, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

KELSEY & CORNWELL, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE AT SEA CLIFF.—KELSEY & CORNWELL will sell at auction, on premises, FRIDAY, July 16, at 2 P. M., thirty-two elegant villa plots on shore bluff, having the finest shore views on Hempstead Harbor; deeded in fee simple, on easy terms. See circulars and maps.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON BERGEN POINT, FRONTING THE Kills, a first-class house with sixteen rooms and all the improvements.

GEO. H. HILLYER,
No. 137 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AFTER MANY YEARS' experience, Carpenter, formerly of 11th st., now No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., feels confident he can furnish families, hotels, &c., with best servants.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADway, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities; also, colored; great demand; City or country; lady attending.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and cleanly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st., and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A woman with good City references as a capable, tidy chamber-maid and a thorough washer, ironer, &c., for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a capable, colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ORPHAN GIRL about sixteen or seventeen years old to do up-stairs work or assist with children, either in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Norwegian young woman; three years' references as competent waitress; neat and agreeable; speaks English; refers to families in the City. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a reliable young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City references. Call at No. 44 East 32d st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT AND INdustrious girl as chamber-maid; willing to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 242 West 30th st., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid, or will go as parlor-maid or regular waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; or will do waiting and sewing or take care of grown children and sew; will go to the country if necessary; City preferred. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH girl as chamber-maid or nurse. Call at No. 16 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A STRONG, ACTive young girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 46th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO understands her business in every branch; is a good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; would take a place in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; understands meat and pastry, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or as general house-work servant; will be found willing, economical, and trustworthy; good cook and first-class washer and ironer; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-rate cook; makes good bread and desserts; will assist in the washing; also a good laundress and chamber-maid; would like to go together; City or country. Apply at present employer's, No. 145 Montague st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a competent German girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; has first-class references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A CApable Swedish woman, with good references; understands her business well; is an excellent cook and laundress; is willing to make herself useful; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, AND RELIABLE colored woman, just from Norfolk, Va., as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-worker; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL, (Protestant,) as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is very careful, willing, obliging, and has the best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN COOK, who understands the care of milk and butter; is a good French cook; has the best of City references; is an excellent meat and pastry cook, and a good baker. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands the finest cookery; is a splendid baker; neat and willing; highest testimonials from former employer. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, with good references, as a first-class washer and ironer; good cook and baker; is neat, willing, and of a good disposition. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; SHE IS an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and general house-worker; understands about butter, milk, &c.; has good references. To be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; has excellent reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK AND HELP AT WASHING AND Ironing.—By a steady, quiet, faithful woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., second house above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as cook; will assist with the washing; City or country; best references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., near 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDE WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough, capable cook, and a reliable woman for a family; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; the best of reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st., in the store, for two days.

COOK, &c.—BY A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; is a good baker, or can do general house-work; good reference from last place. Call at No. 128 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; will take charge of milk and butter; good references. Call at No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, IN THE COUNtry: private house or hotel; is an experienced and capable cook, and has good references. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; PRIVATE FAMily preferred. Call at No. 207 West 38th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will go to the country; can give the best of City references. Call for two days at 256 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WITH THE best of City references. Call at No. 204 East 63d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL House-work.—By a neat industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, trustworthy, and economical servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A private family as an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; has the best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 41st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; BEST of City references; a real cordon bleue, with a thorough knowledge of hot and cold artistic cookery; all kinds of jellies and gelatines. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH THE best of references; where she can have a kitchen-maid; with good references from some of the best of families. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 1 East 55th st., corner of 5th av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or house-work or laundress; City or country; three years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of soups, &c.; is a good bread, biscuit, and pastry baker; no objection to country; best references. Call at No. 444 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook for the Summer months; Newport preferred; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work, City or country, by a neat, competent, willing girl; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF MEATS, soups, and baking; best of reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 349 East 43d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,122 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN ARTIST; SUPERIOR CUTter and thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate; will go by the day, week or month. Address M. E., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a few more engagements by the day or week; can do dress-making and all kinds of sewing; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 565 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER WISHES PERMANENT EMployment or work by the week; can do all kinds of family sewing and operate on the machine; no objection to the country. Call at 568 3d av., second floor.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPEtent young woman, in a private family; has excellent references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and a thorough laundress, and understands milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe-store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work, take care children, wait and tend, and be useful, for City or country, for small wages; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work. Call for three days at No. 345 East 30th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house work in a small family. Call at No. 227 West 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, in a private family, to do general house-work. Apply at No. 87 4th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

HOUSE-WORK, OR CHAMBER-WORK and Waitress.—By a Protestant young woman to do general house-work, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; City or country; City reference, No. 226 West 32d st., in store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL IN some respectable family to assist in house-work; best of reference. Apply at No. 123 Chrystie st., for two days.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as working housekeeper to a small private family, widower, or clergyman; no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SUPERIOR, THOROUGH, first-class French hair-dresser, experienced dress and cloak maker, cutter, fitter, and trimmer; can do up ladies' fine laces equal to new; wishes to travel. Address W. J., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a first-class French lady's maid and dress-maker; dresses hair perfectly. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR COMPANION.—BY A young French lady as lady's maid or as companion to young ladies; no objections to the country. Call at No. 321 West 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' work in superior style; will also do a little chamber-work if required; has the very best reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan who is a good family laundress; can do up fine garments in superior style; also, gentlemen's shirts; can puff, polish, flute, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; has seven years' City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 40th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very fine workwoman, who has been much appreciated and is strongly recommended as a very worthy servant in every respect. Call at No. 602 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or week; thoroughly understands her business; wages moderate for the Summer; best reference. Apply at No. 230 East 29th st., top floor, McEvoy.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; best City reference; country preferred; understands fluting and puffing; in a private family. Call at No. 288 3d av., in the fancy store, between 22d and 23d sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMber-maid.—By an American Protestant young woman, who understands the care of small or growing children, or would take a place as chamber-maid; is thoroughly experienced, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN American Protestant young girl who is fond and careful of children; also understands her duties as chamber-maid; is very willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant woman as competent nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby; a good home preferred to wages; the country preferred; best references. Apply at No. 114 West 33d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND YOUNG woman; she is an excellent seamstress by hand or machine, or is willing to be generally useful; is neat, obliging help; for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, tidy girl; good-natured and lively disposition for children, and agreeably inclined to do all kinds of house-work. Call at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can assist in the washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 223 Broome st., third floor, front, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED FRENCH nurse with grown children and a plain sewer; will go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS NURSE TO an invalid; country not objected to; best references given. Direct to Mrs. H. Bingham, No. 8 East 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG French girl who does not speak much English; is a good seamstress; young and neat in appearance, and has good recommendations. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN American young woman as nurse and seamstress, or maid for a lady; understands machine sewing, and her business well; City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 1 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PERSON AS nurse to grown children and seamstress; is a beautiful sewer; seen at present employers'; lady to be seen; four years' reference. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXperience as monthly and invalid nurse; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 220 West 53d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as seamstress; can cut and fit; also a good hair-dresser; will go to the country, or wait on a lady; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine on fine white work, a few engagements to go out by the day. Address A. B., Box No. 251 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress and to do chamber-work; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 309 East 9th st., second floor.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl giving the best references; is a good and first-class servant; she is neat and willing; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very desirable, intelligent Danish girl in a hotel, private family, or boarding-house; City or country; thoroughly capable; neat and willing; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL as waitress and to assist in washing and ironing or general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 254 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs., basement.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, RESPECTABLE young girl, who is very capable in the discharge of all her duties as waitress; is also very good-natured, and is very highly recommended as above by all her employers. Call at French Bureau, No. 602 6th av.

WAITRESS.—WITH SEVERAL YEARS' REFERences, who thoroughly understands making salads and the care of silver; will do chamber-work if necessary. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHes to get gentlemen's and ladies' washing; will go out by the day, and will give the best references, if required. Call at No. 219 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take washing to her residence; gentlemen's washing done in the neatest style; also fine washing and fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 62 East 41st st.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who is still in his employ; can recommend him very highly for such a position; he is a first-class groom and excellent driver; he is willing and obliging and quiet in doing his duties. Can be seen or address A. B., at private stable, No. 154 West 29th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable young man; willing to make himself useful; can milk if required; is a temperate man; best of City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address M. S., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a first-class man; a careful driver; an excellent groom; strictly temperate; married, no incumbrance; will be highly recommended in every particular. Call on or address J. Q., Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st., or Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-seven years, who is a good, careful driver; can drive four-in-hand; also a thorough groom, and understands the care of carriages and harness; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class young man who will go for moderate wages; is of sober, industrious habits, and a most reliable driver; is willing and obliging at all times when called upon. Address T. S., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages; is an excellent groom and experienced driver; understands gardening; can milk; willing to make himself useful; unexceptionable City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable single man, who thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's place; also the care of horses and carriages; nine years' first-class City and country reference. Address J. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, WITH THE VERY best references, as a thorough coachman; is a good gardener; single, willing, strictly sober; speaks good English; City or country. To be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; has best of reference; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country. Address L. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN WHO THORoughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; best of City and country reference. Address S. C., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant man as coachman and groom; understands care and management of horses and carriages thoroughly; has excellent reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHman as coachman and groom; understands his business. Address J. F., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INcumbrance; understands his business thoroughly; has first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address B. B., No. 8 East 31st st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WILL MAKE himself generally useful; has first-class reference from last employer. Can be seen at Van Houtten & O'Keefe's, No. 10 Clinton place.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife, the man understands the care of horses, driving, gardening, milking, and the general work about a gentleman's place; the wife is a good cook, laundress, and general house-work servant; both are industrious, willing, and will hire for moderate wages; best of reference. Apply at or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, sober, industrious; five years' reference from last place; left on account of last employer disposing of his horses. Address J. D., No. 148 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom, who thoroughly understands his business, willing to make himself generally useful in a gentleman's place; City or country; has best City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can do plain gardening, and willing to make himself useful; country preferred; good reference. Address C. Y., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man of long experience as first-class coachman and groom; willing and obliging; very best City reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 12 East 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of carriages and harness; good vegetable gardener; can milk; willing and obliging; not afraid of work. Address J. J., Box No. 245 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; understands the business in all its branches; good City reference. Call or address for two days No. 5 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED COACHMAN; HAS three years' City reference. Call or address H. S., Bellenger's livery stable, corner 7th av. and 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN. For reference call on or address Mr. Benjamin Loder, No. 79 Cedar st., or Mr. F. J. Hall, No. 83 Pearl st.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN—COOK, Butter-maker, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-four years, no children; man can do farm-work, gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good cook, laundress, and butter-maker; both recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, who understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly, and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; has best reference. Address D. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

FOOTMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman (not long here) as footman or groom; can milk and dairy, and do plain gardening; good references. Call or address J. H., 487 8th av., top floor.

PORTER IN HOTEL OR SUMMER HOUSE.—BY A young man who can act as porter, hall, or bell man in Summer house or hotel; is a sober, industrious person, and willing to do as told. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG CHINAMAN; GOOD waiter, and is very capable, handy, and generally useful; for City or country, in hotel or private family; can cook well, if required; for $5 or $6 a month; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, (Swedes,) good cook, washer, ironer, and general house-work; man for farm, garden, horses, and generally useful. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as valet, or to wait on an invalid gentleman; has no objection to travel; the best of reference can be given. Address A. B. C., No. 115 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; fourteen years' experience; has the best of references; strictly temperate and reliable; has filled a situation as butler and valet; advertiser is a Protestant. Address A. M., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—TO TAKE A RESPONsible position, at a liberal salary; none need apply except by giving real name and address, and who will take a reasonable interest in a regular business affording unusual advantages for profits; position must be filled at once, as party intends soon to leave for Europe. Address

BUCHANAN,
Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE PERSON, WITH good City reference, to do the work and take the entire care of a small private house; no cooking to do. Apply at No. 18 East 28th st.

WANTED—A GARDENER; MUST THOROUGHLY understand glass, flowers, vegetables, and the care of a place; also be well recommended in all respects. Apply to Post Office Box No. 468, Newport, R. I.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK.

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED IN AN OLD established house of high standing; he will be required to take charge of a department, pleasant and remunerative; he must have character and tact; the right man may realize a competency if not a fortune; $5,000 will be necessary. Address, real name, PROBUS, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—RUSSELL H. HOADLEY, Julius C. Vertu, and Frederick Wesson, plaintiffs, against ERNESTO CERRUTI, John Doe, and Richard Roe, (designated by fictitious names, their real names being unknown to the plaintiffs,) doing business under the firm name of E. Cerruti, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 17, 1875.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of July, 1875.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
jy14-1aw6wW. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—EDWARD HARWOOD, John Knight, and Joseph Allen, composing the firm of HARWOOD, KNIGHT & ALLEN, against ALEXANDER COLLIE and WILLIAM COLLIE, trading under the name of ALEXANDER COLLIE & CO.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (com. not ser.) To the above-named defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of July, 1875, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 69 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 13, 1875.

FOSTER & THOMSON,
jy14-1aw6wW. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, John Dennistoun, David P. Sellar, and Robert Barret against ALEXANDER COLLIE and William Collie, trading under the name of ALEXANDER COLLIE & CO.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—No. 2.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of July, 1875, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 13, 1875.

FOSTER & THOMSON,
jy14-1aw6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.
Has rare advantages for music.
Grounds of unrivaled beauty.
Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten.
Also an elegant boarding-house for families.
Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.: forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING.—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning. For circulars of admission address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURPHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place for the transaction of business, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.

JANE T. DILLON,
LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, } Executrixes.
JOSEPH RILEY, Executor.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Proctor, &c., No. 346 Broadway
Room No. 30. my19-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New-York the eleventh day of May, 1875.

MARGARET AUGUSTA MONTGOMERY,
my12-oaw6mW. Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.

JAMES E. CARPENTER,
MARY B. NEAL, } Administrators.
mh10-1aw6mW*

CALDWELL, WILLIAM S.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William S. Caldwell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of November next. Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.

EUGENE KELLY,
CHARLES M. FRY,
Executors.
LORD, DAY & LORD,
Proctors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline E. Perkins, No. 63 West Fifty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the third day of May, 1875.

CAROLINE E. PERKINS, Executrix.
SAULESBURY L. BRADLEY, Executor.
my5-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875.

WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.
B. K. TRUE, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.
jy7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 99 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1875.

je2-1aw6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next. —Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.

JOHN N. BEEKMAN,
JAMES H. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN,
Ja20-1aw6m-W

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, '13, and '14, in this and adjacent counties, will meet at our office, No. 4 City Hall place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., on FRIDAY, July 16, to receive a handsome letter of invitation. Be punctual to said time; it is important.

Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABRAM DALLY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under and by the firm name of R. A. BRICK & CO., for the continuance of the business of the Bergen Iron Works. Said copartnership commences July 12, 1875.

RILEY A. BRICK,
WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William E. Stein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of August, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of July, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy14-1aw3wW*

PERSONAL.

WILL WILLIAM E. JONES, WHO WAS in the employ of Walter M. Shaw, dealer in hardware, No. 380 Bowery, in March, 1865, please call on or address JOSEPH H. WILLETS, No. 267 Canal st. New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua end, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Philipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.
CHARLES P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent, Long Branch, N. J.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.; 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

REMOVALS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithotrity,) stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA..WED.. July 14 SCYTHIA....WED., July 28
ALGERIA....WED.. July 21 CHINA........SAT.. July 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER..........Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER..........Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 11
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS..........SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, Aug. 7
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $35.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $25, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO..........July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........July 27, at noon.
NEVADA..........Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN..........Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, July 17
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Aug. 7, at 8 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Aug. 14, at
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast or Glasgow, $28, currency.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ELYSIA..........Sails Saturday, July 17, 3 P. M.
CALIFORNIA..........Sails Saturday, July 24, 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ALPS..........July 14
CLARIBEL..........Aug. 3
FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ATLAS..........July 27
ETNA..........Aug. 13
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
GULF STREAM..........Wednesday, July 14
CHARLESTON..........Saturday, July 17
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
NAVARINO..........July 24 | HINDOO..........To follow
OTHELLO..........Aug. 15 | COLOMBO..........To follow
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, July 13
CUBA..........Thursday, July 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK....(via Nassau) Thursday, July 22
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, July 13
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 3 North River at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND....July 31 SWITZERLAND....July 20
VADERLAND....Aug. 25 STATE OF NEVADA.Aug. 13
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND....Aug. 1 STATE OF NEVADA.July 20
NEDERLAND....Aug. 25 SWITZERLAND....Aug. 13
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st. N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Thursday, July 22, 8 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, July 17, 3 P. M. | England, July 31, P. M.
Erin, July 24, 9 A. M. | Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
MOSEL..........July 17 | MAIN..........July 31
DONAU..........July 24 | RHEIN..........Aug 7
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS PREVENTED, AND further destruction of life and property, by use of EDSON'S RECORDING AND ALARM GAUGES. No yacht, ferry-boat, or other steamer should be without them, as engineers are promoted to utmost care by their use. Due regard to safety of passengers and employes requires that a record be made of all pressure carried, and an alarm be sounded on the approach of danger. Made and sold by
M. B. EDSON, No. 91 Liberty st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED..........TUESDAY, July 20
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, July 29
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall.
COLON..........July 15
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........Aug. 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

People's Line for Saratoga.

State-Rooms for All.

Two Steamers on Tuesday Evening, July 13.

Special Excursion to Saratoga Regatta.

The elegant steamer, DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, July 13, at 5 P. M., and the commodious and newly-decorated steamer, ST. JOHN, same evening, at 6 P. M.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, will be sold during the regatta and races in July and August; good until Sept. 1. To Albany and return, $3. To Saratoga and return, including railway fare from Albany, $5.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:
AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10 45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address
S. P. KITTLE,
No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF,

GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, (with new boiler,) and others; barges Republic, Chicago, Baldwin, Caledonia, and Anna, Eaglewood, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry; open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

STEAM-BOATS.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox;
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA REGATTA

VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

On and after July 13 enlarged accommodations will be offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line steamers by the addition of another large and elegant steamer to those now running from this City to Albany and Saratoga, so as to offer staterooms and superior comforts to the thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting the Springs in time for the Regatta on Saratoga Lake. The steamer ST. JOHN has been expensively decorated and improved with special reference to this occasion. A great reduction in excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, Round Lake and return, and to Albany and return, is now offered at the Company's office, Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sday, 14th..11:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, 14th....4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 15th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 16th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 17th....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 17th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 17th....7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 18th....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 18th....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 18th....7:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th....6:45 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 12th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 12th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 13th....6:00 A. M.
Wed'sday, 14th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 15th....11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 15th....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 16th....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 15th....5:00 P. M.
Saturday, 17th....2:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th....3:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

ALSO, OTHER A1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

WE ARE OFFERING

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF WELL-SECURED

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.

RAILROAD BONDS

AT 90 AND INTEREST.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall st.

PROPOSALS FOR CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD BONDS, amounting to $462,000, dated June 1, 1875, payable in twenty years in Boston, with interest semi-annually at the rate of five per cent. per annum, will be opened by the undersigned on THURSDAY, 15th July, at noon, and will be awarded to the highest bidders, reserving to the company the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory.

Alternative bids for an equivalent amount in Sterling, for the same amount of bonds, payable principal and interest in London, will at the same time be received and considered as above.

For the security of the above bonds an equal amount of the eight per cent. bonds of the Albia, Knoxville and Des Moines Railroad Company, secured by a first mortgage on the Albia and Knoxville Division of said road, which has been leased to the C., B. & Q. will be deposited with the New-England Trust Company, as Trustees, which Trustees are to apply the whole difference of interest between the five per cent. and eight per cent. bonds to buying, upon public proposals, and canceling the said five per cent. bonds.

This sinking fund should, by the tables, absorb the whole issue of $462,000 of bonds in less than twenty years, if the holders are willing to sell at par and interest, and as it will thus steadily appreciate the value of the bonds from year to year, it ought to make them a very advantageous investment to Trustees and others, who seek a safe and moderate rate of interest with an improving capital.

Payments to be made on 20th July, and the remainder in three installments, one fourth July 20, on the 20th of each succeeding month; or by giving notice at the time of paying the first installment, they may be anticipated at the rate of five per cent. per annum discount.

By order of the board.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.
BOSTON, June 23, 1875.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.
Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie: $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.
SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO pay the principal and accrued interest of its bonds, maturing Nov. 1, 1875, upon delivery of the bonds at this office.
R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND Railroad first and second mortgage bonds at low prices. JAMES BROWNING, No. 371 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

"$160,000"

Made in Two Months. A Wall Street Operation. The Banking-house of Alexander Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall St., who deal in Stock Privileges, have paid this enormous sum to their Customers during this short space of time. Some persons have made as high as $8,000 from only $100 originally invested, and many have made $1,000 and over from only $50.

"They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall st., which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating. Send for it."—*Evening Mail, N. Y.*

Boston *Daily News* says:

"Messrs. Alexander Frothingham & Co. will furnish to those desiring to invest in Wall st. explanatory circulars containing detailed statements and quotations, and many points of great value to the uninitiated. Their office is at No. 12 Wall st., New-York City."

Albany *Evening Post* says:

"They offer facilities for controlling shares in the stock market more liberal than can be found at any other house in the street. A deposit of $50 will enable a person to control fifty shares of any stock valued at $5,000 for thirty days. A larger deposit will of course allow you to control a larger number of shares. A deposit of $1,000 will control one thousand shares, valued at $100,000, for thirty days. This arrangement enables a person of small capital to control a very large business; so that the man of energy is at once put on a level with the man of wealth."

Address ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

THE ALBANY AND RENSSELAER IRON AND STEEL CO.'S

7 per Ct. 1st Mortgage Coupon Bonds.

Principal payable March 1, 1866, and Interest payable semi-annually, 1st March and 1st September, at office of United States Trust Company, in New-York.

The corporation is formed by the consolidation of the Albany Iron Works, located at Troy, with the well-known works of John A. Griswold & Co., consisting of the Bessemer Steel Works and the Rensselaer Iron Works, both located at Troy, and the Hudson Blast Furnace and the Fort Edward Blast Furnace. All of these properties (valued by experts at over $3,000,000) have been mortgaged to the United States Trust Company, of New-York, to secure this $1,500,000 of seven per cent. currency bonds. Besides the security of this mortgage, each bond bears the individual guarantee of Erastus Corning.

The mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund of $75,000 each six months, beginning Sept. 1, 1876, to be applied to retiring the bonds at par to be drawn for by lot at the United States Trust Company.

For sale by

BLAKE BROS. & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, June 30, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,501,774 84
Overdrafts	4,040 47
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	220,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	2,250 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	158,150 48
Due from other national banks	42,212 79
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	62,037 54
Current expenses and taxes paid	7,437 00
Premiums paid	7,301 16
Checks and other cash items	6,389 83
Exchanges for Clearing-house	64,518 17
Bills of other national banks	29,146 00
Bills of State banks	13 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	4,488 51
Specie, (including gold Treasury notes)	23,143 66
Legal-tender notes	296,946 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (five per cent. of circulation)	9,786 00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than five per cent. redemption fund	3,600 00
Total	$2,443,086 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Other undivided profits	36,457 27
National bank notes outstanding	178,915 00
Dividends unpaid	1,330 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,108,163 27
Demand certificates of deposit	463 72
Certified checks	14,381 44
Due to other national banks	9,312 25
Due to State banks and bankers	194,063 50
Total	$2,443,086 45

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of July, 1875.
FERNANDO BALTES,
Notary Public, New-York County.—No. 24.
Correct. Attest: S. T. BROWN,
R. M. FIELD,
E. D. BROWN,
Directors.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE consolidated first mortgage bonds of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee for redemption, viz.:

6,103	3,111	5,231	3,576
4,152	3,798	4,588	4,894
3,460	5,642	5,911	3,383
4,533	4,275	5,704	5,409
6,416	6,224	3,655	4,578
3,206	5,941	4,656	4,766
4,115	3,551	3,956	4,392
6,322	6,115	5,005	4,544
61	4,654	3,645	5,279

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York within six months from date.
EDWARD KING, President.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, PACIFIC R. R. OF MISSOURI.

The undersigned Trustees will receive sealed proposals at the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co. up to noon, July 15, for the sale to them of $50,000 value in above bonds.
E. D. MORGAN, } Trustees.
J. S. SELIGMAN, }
New-York, July 10, 1875.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, Jr., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
9TH ST. AND 3D AV., BIBLE HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The usual August Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on demand.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.
First-class business solicited.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY

Fire Insurance Company.

ORGANIZED 1853.

Offices: { Corner BROADWAY AND 1ST ST., Brooklyn.
NO. 20 COURT ST.
NOS. 208 and 210 BROADWAY, New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1, 1875	548,523 61
ASSETS	$798,523 61

BROOKLYN, July 9, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

(ESTABLISHED 1787.)
OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1875; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable at the same time.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,

No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, July 1, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 151 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1875.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. upon the capital of the company, and upon the amount of its guaranty surplus and special reserve funds, (formed in pursuance of the provisions of the act passed April 16, 1874, entitled "An act to provide security against extraordinary conflagrations and for the creation of safety funds by fire insurance companies,") payable on demand.

Also, a scrip dividend of Sixty Per Cent. to policy-holders entitled to participation in the profits of the company, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 20, 1875. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. upon the capital and upon the Guaranty Surplus and Special Reserve Funds, (formed in pursuance of the provisions of the act of the Legislature, passed April 16, 1874, entitled, "An act to provide security against extraordinary conflagrations, and for the creation of safety funds by fire insurance companies,") payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 BOWERY AND No. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day, declared the usual Dividend of Seven per Cent.; also, an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent.; both payable on demand, at the office No. 96 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 167 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS..........$235,000
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1875	417,373 86

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1875. P. NOTMAN,
Vice President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 P. M., and reopened July 16. THEO. F. WOOD,
Assistant Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY WILL pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 15th of July next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

Stockholders residing in Jefferson County can receive their dividends at the Watertown office. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to day of payment. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

DIVIDEND.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Cash Assets	1,952,835 09

No. 179 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared, payable on demand. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of August next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a Cash Dividend of Five per Cent., on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on their capital stock; also, an Extra Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. Both payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON the capital stock, also an interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the reserved fund, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Howard Insurance Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. was declared, payable on and after July 14.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A splendid new light double and single harness, made by first-class City maker, with Moffat's leather, at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING.—A full assortment of Summer goods: lap dusters, linen sheets, &c. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, in a fine cool location in Harlem, convenient to rowing and steam cars.

Terms moderate.

Address 130th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Station L.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Choice of large and single rooms, with or without board; house strictly first class; transient guests accommodated.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Elegant second floor to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen. Summer prices. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—DELIGHTFULLY COOL and handsomely furnished suit of front rooms, bath, &c., may be had for the Summer at $10 per week; family of three adults.

TO LET—TO TWO GENTLEMEN, A LARGE, well-furnished front room. No. 224 West 17th st., near 7th av.

A RECEPTION ROOM, IN FIRST-CLASS location, in the English basement house No. 110 East 30th st., suitable for a doctor's or secretary's office.

NO. 110 MACDOUGAL ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives, with board.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for adult desiring a refined home.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with board: terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.

IN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—FIRST-CLASS board in large farm-house in Ulster County; just rebuilt and newly furnished; excellent shade, good trouting, and fine mountain scenery; plenty of sweet butter, milk, fruit, and vegetables; terms moderate. T. H. O'NEILL, Proprietor, Phenicia, Ulster Co., N. Y.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—ON THE NEW-York and New-Haven Railroad, one hour from New-York,—board in a first-class house for ten or twelve adults; no children; terms, $2 per day. Address Box No. 49 Greenwich Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE—Wide piazza: abundant shade; boating, bathing, fishing, and superior drives; French cook; one hour from City, boat or rail. Address O. G., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY AT Fyack on Hudson: five minutes from Mansfield Station; good table, shade, milk, &c. Apply to Weston's Cottage, corner Hillside av. and Willow st., or address Mrs. LAWRENCE, Box No. 175, Nyack, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH A FEW boarders for the Summer, or permanently, with first-class accommodations and moderate terms. Address G. K., Box No. 121 Norwalk, Conn.

AT A FARM-HOUSE IN THE CATSKILLS—Good board; beautiful location. Call for two days at No. 11½ and 13 College place, or address GEO. HEDGES, East Durham, Greene County, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED, NEAR THE VILLAGE of Southampton, a short distance from the ocean and bay; pleasant shade; terms moderate. Address B. ROBINSON, Southampton, Long Island.

GOOD BOARD AT FARM-HOUSE IN NORTHern Vermont; quiet place away from village; few boarders; terms, $7 each per week, for season; reference. Address Box No. 205 New-York.

DANCING.

MR. DE GARMO WILL RESUME HIS lessons in dancing in New-York early in October. Address until Sept. 1, WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by and under Chapter 326 of the laws of 1874, entitled, "An Act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will receive sealed bids or proposals at their office in the First Ward of Long Island City, on Vernon av., near Flushing st., as follows:

For abutments, retaining and supporting walls, and piers, until WEDNESDAY, July 14, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For bridge over Dutch Kills Creek, until FRIDAY, July 16, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For crosswalks, and for paving, curbing, guttering, and flagging, until FRIDAY, July 23, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The bids or proposals so received will be publicly opened and read at the place and times above mentioned respectively.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished on application at the Commissioners' office, on and after the 4th inst.

Dated, Improvement District, in Long Island City, July 2, 1875.
PETER G. VAN ALST,
H. S. ANABLE,
R. M. C. GRAHAM,
WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN,
Commissioners.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 73 6TH AV. JULY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.
J. HARSEN RHOADES, }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

New-York, July 8, 1875.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of five per cent. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, July 19, 1875, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees,
SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGERSHALL, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING, No. 1 CENTRE ST.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

July interest, 1875.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after July 21. Bank open from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Books in German, French, and English.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 19.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER-NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 14, at 8.
OVERTURE, Night in Granada..........Kreutzer
WALTZ, Soldier's Dances..........Lanner
BALLET MUSIC, Huguenots..........Meyerbeer
SELECTIONS, 1st Act William Tell..........Rossini
OVERTURE, Sakuntala..........Goldmark
PRELUDE, }
CHORAL, } Adapted for Orchestra by J. J. Abert..Bach
FUGUE, }
TROIS DANSES ALLEMANDES, op. 24..........Bargiel
MARCH, Goethe Festival..........Liszt
OVERTURE DI BALLO..........Sullivan
BRIDAL PROCESSION, 2d Act Lohengrin..........Wagner
WALTZ, Rudolf's Klaenge..........Strauss
MARCH, Dueppler Storm..........Piefke
Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

JULY 13, 15, and 17.

The trip formerly made by the Plymouth Rock, in connection with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, will be made by the elegant steamers ADELPHI or CHRYSTENAH. Leaving Harrison st. 10 o'clock, 24th st. pier 10:30, and Pier 8 North River 11 o'clock A. M.
Fare to the race track and return..........$1 75
Fare, including admission, to the track..........2 50
Fare to Long Branch and return, good only on day of issue..........1 50
Fare to Sandy Hook and return..........1 00
W. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager New-Jersey Southern Railroad.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

COOLEST THEATRE. VENTILATION PERFECT.
POPULAR PRICES.
Ninth Week and Crowning Success of ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
The great sensation, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Introducing the Cousins and Grisettes in Act II. Also the famous dansante de la vie Parisienne in Act III., by ladies not surpassed for Grace or Beauty.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE GRAND ORGAN in the Central Baptist Church of Brooklyn, E. D., built by Jardine & Son, will be opened THURSDAY EVENING, July 15, by GEO. W. MORGAN.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

(152d st.,) CARMANSVILLE ON THE HUDSON.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
AT REASONABLE RATES.
Elevated; connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.
S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from the City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives: all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHOSE FAMILY INtends passing a few weeks at Newport, and desires strictly first-class accommodations in a desirable locality, with an excellent table, can hear of such a place by addressing Mr. J. H. HEWSON, of Hewson, Kilbreth & Co., Bankers, No. 11 Broad st.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM HOUSE—Six miles west of the village of Catskill, pleasantly situated near the mountains; families will find the house supplied with vegetables, milk, and eggs fresh from the farm; terms reasonable. Address
FREDERICK SAXE, Catskill, N. Y.

$10 HOTEL BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE; boats and bathing-houses free; forest walks, shady shores, broad piazzas; Forest Lawn Hotel, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island; by Long Island Railroad or steamer Sappho, Peck slip.

RYE BEACH HOTEL, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., is now open for the season and prepared to make arrangements for boarders. W. E. ROBINSON, Manager.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.
Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

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"It is hoped that some who would not spend the time to hear a lecture or read a book may be enticed to peruse a paragraph now and then in reference to the care of the body, which, in being put into practice, may have an important bearing in the prolongation of life; thus teaching the reader 'How to Live Long.'"

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CALLED

THE "POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

Is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, for Ulcerated Sore Legs, even if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Pimples in the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, &c.

Sold in Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. Also his

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

Confirmed by sixty years' experience to be for Scrofula, Leprosy, and all skin diseases, one of the best alterative Medicines for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. They form a mild and superior FAMILY APERIENT that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Sold by the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, England, and by all respectable medicine venders.

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and

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATUL,
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LONG BRANCH RACING.

FOUR EXCITING RACES AT MONMOUTH PARK.

A SMALL NUMBER OF SPECTATORS—THE TRIAL PURSE OF ONE MILE TAKEN BY SEARCHER—A SURPRISE FOR THE BETTING MEN—OZARK WINS THE OCEAN HOTEL STAKES—BOB WOOLLEY, THE FAVORITE, DEFEATS HIS COMPETITOR AT THE MILE HEATS—AN EXCITING HURDLE RACE—DIAVOLO DEFEATS TROUBLE AND WINS THE PURSE.

The racing at Monmouth Park yesterday deserved a larger number of spectators than were present. The programme was very attractive, and the weather was unexceptionable for racing purposes: but not more than 2,000 people took advantage of the opportunity of witnessing an excellent day's sport. The comparatively small attendance was probably owing to the attraction of the boat-race at Saratoga, which, for the time being, is attracting the most attention and drawing the crowds away from the Branch. Four races were decided yesterday, and the first, a dash of a mile for all ages, was won by the favorite, Searcher, in 1:44¾—very fast time. He showed a great turn of speed, and when ready to make his run the others stood no chance with him. The most remarkable surprise of the meeting was the result of the Ocean Hotel Stakes for three-year olds, a dash of a mile and three-quarters. Unlike other three-year-old stakes, the colts carry only 95 pounds in this race, and for the last three years the favorites have been beaten in it. It was in this stake that Tom Bowling was beaten by Lizzie Lucas two years ago. Aaron Pennington won it last year from Brigand and Acrobat, who were both favorites over him. There were only four starters yesterday: Aristides, Ozark, Tom Ochiltree, and Leader. Aristides was so great a favorite that just previous to the start he was left out of the pools, but the uncertainty of racing was thoroughly exemplified in the complete victory of Ozark over his formidable rival. The race was run in very fast time, 3:10¾, which proves Ozark to be a very speedy colt and a dangerous competitor in all the colt stakes. The third race was one of mile heats, and this was won by Bob Woolley in two straight heats. The hurdle race, which brought the day's sport to a close, was finely contested by Diavolo and Trouble, and won by the former. During the afternoon the band of the Ocean Hotel discoursed execrable music on the grand stand, behind the reporters, who wished the musicians anywhere but in the position they occupied. The Paris pools were well patronized, and the following amounts were paid on the winning tickets: First race, $7 25; second race, $22 35; third race, first heat, $18; second heat, $8; fourth race, $10 95. The details of the several events are given below:

THE MILE DASH.

The sport began with a dash of a mile, for all ages, for a purse of $300, and this had the following entries: Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, five years; R. W. Cameron's b. f. Inspiration, four years; John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Vernango, three years; Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b. c. Searcher, three years, and J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, three years. Of this lot Searcher was a great favorite at the following odds:

Searcher	$400	$205	$200
Inspiration	80	45	55
Cariboo	100	40	100
Lelaps Vernango	75	20	
Total	$655	$310	$355

When the signal was given Lelaps was the first to get away, with Vernango second, the rest close together. Running round the turn Vernango led Lelaps by a neck, and he was a length and a half before Searcher, who was a length in advance of Cariboo, and Inspiration fifth. Going to the quarter pole Lelaps got level with Vernango, and they passed that point together, a length before Searcher, who was leading Cariboo four lengths, while a length behind the latter was Inspiration. As they went along the backstretch Searcher rushed up, and, passing Vernango, assumed the second place and immediately challenged Lelaps. When they passed the half-mile pole, Lelaps was showing only a neck before Searcher, who was half a length ahead of Vernango, she being three lengths away from Cariboo, who was leading Inspiration a neck. When they ran round the lower turn Searcher shot away from Lelaps and soon took a commanding lead of three lengths. In this manœuvre he was followed by Inspiration, who dashed up from the rear and was speedily running in the second place. When the quarter pole was reached Searcher was showing the way by four lengths, Inspiration second, Lelaps third, Cariboo fourth, and Vernango in the rear. In this manner they came up the homestretch and passed under the string, Searcher winning the dash by four lengths in the fast time of 1:44¾.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Trial purse, $300, for all ages; entrance money to second and third horses; one mile.

Robinson Morgan & Co.'s b. c. Searcher, 3 years, by Enquirer, dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland, 90 pounds. Sparling........ 1
R. W. Cameron's b. f. Inspiration, 4 years, by imp. Warminster, out of Sophia, 105 pounds. Dwyer. 2
J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Pussy, by Diaphantus, 90 pounds. Scott........ 3
Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, by imp. Glencoe, 114 pounds. Barbee........ 4
John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Vernango, 3 years, by Vandal, out of Woodbine, by Lexington, 87 pounds. Sayres........ 5
Time—1:44¾.

THE OCEAN HOTEL STAKES.

The second event on the card was the Ocean Hotel Stakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies, to carry 95 pounds, one mile and three-quarters. Of the thirty five nominations only four started. These were: H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides, John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Tom Ochiltree, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s br. c. Leader, and John M. Harney's br. c. Ozark. Of course Aristides was the favorite, and after a few pools were sold he was left out. The betting was as follows:

Aristides	$860	$1,100	$800
Ozark	200	315	250
Leader	65	115	100
Tom Ochiltree	60	75	100
Total	$1,125	$1,605	$1,250

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, they were started from the quarter pole, and after once breaking away they received the signal pretty close together. Tom Ochiltree and Leader were first to get off, but as they rushed along the backstretch Ozark went to the front and made stiff running, immediately followed by Leader. When he reached the half-mile pole Ozark was a length ahead of Leader, who was the same distance before Tom Ochiltree, while Aristides was at the latter's saddle-girth. As they came round the lower turn Ozark was running very strong and soon got away four lengths from Leader, who was by this time three lengths in advance of Ochiltree and Aristides, who were together. In this manner they passed the three-quarter pole. When they turned to come up the homestretch Leader ran fast and closed rapidly on Ozark, and when they came past the stand Ozark was not leading him more than a length and a half. Three lengths behind was Aristides, who had passed Tom Ochiltree and was leading him half a length. As they went round the turn, Ochiltree went to the head of Aristides, and the pair closed up to Leader, who, in turn, moved up and reached the saddle-girth of Ozark. As they were approaching the quarter pole Leader challenged Ozark, and the pair rapidly left the other two behind them several lengths. Passing the quarter pole, Ozark was only a neck before Leader, who was five lengths in advance of Aristides and Tom Ochiltree. Traveling along the backstretch, Ozark made the pace so hot that he gradually dropped Leader behind him; but Leader recovered himself partially as they neared the half-mile pole, and when they passed that point he was lapping Ozark's quarter, the other two being still yoked three lengths behind. As they came round the lower turn the struggle became interesting, and the spectators were excited. They were now running in Indian file, Aristides having left Tom Ochiltree and running into the third place. At the three-quarter pole they were nose and tail, Ozark first, Leader second, Aristides third, and Tom Ochiltree fourth. As they turned to come up the homestretch Leader bolted to the extreme outside of the track, and so lost ground and allowed Aristides to gain the second position. At the furlong pole Aristides was receiving the whip, but could not get away from it, and the punishment he received was of no avail, for Ozark was running strong, and Aristides continued to lose ground. Meantime Leader, having recovered, came with a grand rush on the extreme outside of the track, and came very near being second. Ozark won the race by three lengths, in the fast time of 3:10¾, Aristides second, a neck before Leader, Tom Ochiltree last. The victory of Ozark was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and it was generally felt by those present that the ice having been broken and the monotony of continued victory of McGrath for the present done away with, there is a better prospect for sport in the future stakes.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Ocean Hotel Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for colts and fillies; foals of 1872 to carry 95 pounds, fillies and geldings allowed 3 pounds; the second to receive $200 and the third horse $100 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters; thirty-five nominations; value to winner, $2,450.

John M. Harney's br. c. Ozark, by Pat Malloy, out of imp. Sunny South, by Irish Birdcatcher. Sparling........ 1
H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides, by imp. Leamington, out of Sarong, by Lexington. Lewis........ 2
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s br. c. Leader, by imp. Leamington, out of Jessie Dixon, by Arlington........ 3
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Tom Ochiltree, by Lexington, out of Katona, by Voucher. Hughes........ 4
Time—3:10¾.

WINNERS OF THE OCEAN HOTEL STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Subs.	Starters.	Time.
1870	Enquirer	Im. Leamington	100	27	6	1:47 1:49 1:51¾
1871	Salina	Lexington	92	27	7	1:47 1:46¼
1872	Mate	Im. Australian	110	28	5	3:15
1873	Lizzie Lucas	Im. Australian	107	38	4	3:12½
1874	A. Pennington	Tipperary	95	37	4	3:10
1875	Ozark	Pat Molloy	95	35	4	3:10¾

In 1870 and 1871 the race was mile heats. Lynchburg won first heat in 1870.

THE MILE HEATS.

The third race of the day was the purse of $500 for all ages, mile heats, in which there were six entries, as follows: A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, 4 years; W. Wynn's b. m. Mary Long, 5 years; Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, 4 years; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, 4 years; Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. c. Bob Woolley, and Ayres & Sutcliff's ch. g. Erastus Corning, 4 years. The betting on the result was heavy, the knowing ones being divided in opinion as to the respective merits of Vandalite and Bob Woolley, and the betting was pretty even between them, while Scratch had many friends. The pools averaged the following figures:

Vandalite	$500	$600
Bob Woolley	500	500
Scratch	415	410
Erastus Corning	200	210
Mary Long	105	75
The Hoaxer	35	35
Total	$1,755	$1,830

FIRST HEAT—Four attempts were made to get away, but without success. At length the starter gave the signal, and Vandalite had full three lengths the best of it, with Bob Woolley second, and the Hoaxer third. The latter soon lost his position, and fell to the rear, all the others passing him in succession. At the quarter-pole Vandalite was showing the way by a lead of two lengths in front of Bob Woolley, who was a length in advance of Mary Long third, Erastus Corning fourth, Scratch fifth, and the Hoaxer last, as usual. Journeying along the backstretch Mary Long closed upon Bob Woolley, and was soon on even terms with him, and the pair rapidly shut up the gap between Vandalite and themselves. When they passed the half-mile pole they were at the tail of Vandalite, and Scratch was fourth, close upon them, Erastus Corning fifth, and The Hoaxer in the rear. Coming round the lower turn Bob Woolley and Mary Long passed Vandalite, and the brush between them continued into the homestretch, when Bob Woolley took a decided lead of three lengths at the furlong pole, while Vandalite came again, and regained the second place from Mary Long. Meantime Scratch came rushing up, also passing Mary Long, and challenging Vandalite. Bob Woolley had the heat easily, and his jockey, unconscious of danger, took him in hand, and galloped under the string. Vandalite, during this time, was stealing a march on Woolley, and the latter won the heat by a neck only. Scratch was third, Mary Long fourth, Erastus Corning fifth, and The Hoaxer sixth. Time, 1:46½. In giving places to the horses the judges gave the fourth place to Erastus Corning. This was a mistake, but it stands on the record. The betting was now largely in favor of Bob Woolley, and the rates obtained were as follows:

Bob Woolley	$750	$800
Scratch	410	415
Vandalite	400	230
Erastus Corning Mary Long The Hoaxer	100	100
Total	$1,660	$1,545

SECOND HEAT.—Three attempts were made to get them off, but the starter did not succeed until the fourth trial, which was very successful, the entire lot getting away in a bunch, with Mary Long last. As they ran round the turn Bob Woolley and Vandalite were on even terms, a length in advance of Scratch, who was two lengths before Erastus Corning and Mary Long, while The Hoaxer fell away several lengths in the rear. Approaching the quarter pole Bob Woolley shook off Vandalite and passed that point a length in front of her, she being the same distance before Scratch, who was lapped on the quarter by Corning, with Mary Long at the latter's saddle-girth. The Hoaxer was ten lengths out of the race. Bob Woolley made the running along the backstretch, and Scratch attempted to catch him. He changed positions with Vandalite, but she hung to him, and he could only lead her half a length at the half-mile pole, while Woolley was a length before him. Mary Long was fourth and Erastus Corning fifth, all in close order. They remained in the same order round the lower turn and into the homestretch, when Woolley came away and won the heat and race very easily by five lengths, in 1:45½. Vandalite took the second place from Scratch, and beat him six lengths. Mary Long was fourth, and both Erastus Corning and The Hoaxer were distanced.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages; mile heats; entrance money to second and third horses.

Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. c. Bob Woolley, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Item, by Lexington, 90 pounds. Sparling........ 1 1
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, 4 years, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light, by Childe Harold, 105 pounds. Houston........ 2 2
Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Fluke, by Wormesley, 108 pounds. Barbee........ 3 3
William Wynn's b. m. Mary Long, 5 years, by imp. Warminster, dam by Tar River, 111 pounds. Donahue........ 5 4
Ayres & Sutcliffe's ch. g. Erastus Corning, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina, by Mahomet; 105 pounds. Holloway........ 4 dis
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, by imp. Knight of St. Georges; 108 pounds. Hughs... 6 dis
Time—1:46½, 1:45½.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The closing race of the day was the hurdle race for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles, for a purse of $500. This had seven nominations, which included Joseph Donahue's b. g. Deadhead, 4 years; Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years; A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, 5 years; Lawrence & G. Lorillard's r. c. Risk, 3 years, and Anthony Gaylor's ch. m. Minnie Mac, 5 years. It was expected that the race would be a good one from the character of the principal entries, and the spectators were not disappointed. Trouble was the favorite with the knowing ones, but he had to succumb to the superior speed of Diavolo, but not without a good struggle. The betting was as follows:

Trouble	$450	$260
Diavolo	350	265
Deadhead	170	55
Risk	60	50
Minnie Mac	50	40
Total	$1,080	$670

When the drum tapped Risk was the quickest on his legs, but immediately lost the lead, which was taken by Diavolo. The first hurdle was situated at the beginning of the turn, and Diavolo was the first over, Trouble second. As they went round the turn Deadhead struck out to make the pace, and he was followed by Diavolo, both of them passing Trouble. The second hurdle was at the quarter-pole, which Diavolo and Deadhead jumped simultaneously, four lengths ahead of Trouble. On the backstretch Deadhead began to forge ahead of Diavolo, and he went over the third hurdle, at the half-mile pole, a length before Diavolo, who was three lengths in advance of Trouble, he being four lengths away from Risk, with Minnie Mac in the rear, a position in which she remained to the finish. As they came round the lower turn the three leading ones ran in closer order. Diavalo had moved up to the saddle-girth of Deadhead, and Trouble was close upon them. At the three-quarter pole Trouble was set going, and, passing Diavalo on turning into the stretch, was on even terms with Deadhead, and they came over the fourth hurdle, near the head of the stretch, together. As soon as they were safely over, however, Diavolo came to the front and finished the first mile a length before Deadhead, who was leading Trouble two lengths. In this manner they went to the fifth hurdle, but as they had knocked it down the first time, there was no obstacle to stop them. On the turn another change had taken place, for Trouble pushed to the front and leaped the sixth hurdle, at the quarter-pole, two lengths before Diavolo and Deadhead, who were together. Traveling along the backstretch Diavolo closed upon Trouble, and Deadhead dropped back, not being able to keep pace with his fleet competitors. The seventh hurdle at the half-mile pole, was also down, and there was nothing to stop them. Trouble was at this point a length ahead of Diavolo, while Deadhead was six lengths behind the latter, and ten lengths before Risk. It was apparent that there were but two horses in the race, for on the lower turn Deadhead fell further away. Diavolo meantime was closing rapidly on Trouble, and at the three-quarter pole he seemed to have slightly the best of it. They came over the eighth hurdle together, and a fine struggle ensued between them up the stretch, but within a hundred yards of the stand Diavolo pushed forward, and having taken the lead maintained it to the end, winning the race by two lengths in 3:53¾; Trouble was six lengths ahead of Deadhead, Risk and Minnie Mac fourth and fifth, beaten off.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdle Race, Purse $500, for all ages; over eight hurdles; $400 to first horse, $75 to second, and $25 to third; two miles.

Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, by Jonesboro, out of Ninette, by Revenue, 151 pounds. Sutcliffe........ 1
A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, 5 years, by Ulverston, out of Kate McDonald, 151 pounds. Murphy.... 2
Joseph Donahue's br. g. Deadhead, 4 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, by Red-eye, 145 pounds. Nolan.. 3
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's b. c. Risk, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver, 130 pounds. Richardson........ 4
A. Taylor's ch. m. Minnie Mac, 5 years, by Planet, out of Edina, by imp. Knight of St. George. Little........ 5
Time—3:53¾.

CRICKET.

There will be a game of cricket to-day on the Camp Washington Grounds, in New-Brighton, Staten Island, between the Prospect Park Cricket Club, of Brooklyn, and the Staten Island Cricket Club. The former club has been practicing on their grounds at Prospect Park for some time past expressly for this occasion, and it is expected that the game to-day will be a very good and interesting one.

THE DARING ROBBERY.

MRS. DANSER'S STORY OF THE CRIME.

HOW THE HOUSE IN ELEVENTH STREET WAS ENTERED—THE LADY BLINDFOLDED, GAGGED, AND HANDCUFFED—THE STOLEN PROPERTY WORTH $17,800—THE ROBBERS STILL AT LIBERTY—THE POLICE HAVE DISCOVERED NOTHING TO LEAD TO CAPTURE.

Eleventh street between University place and Fifth avenue is one of the quiet neighborhoods that seem to be dropped here and there by chance in the most populous and the busiest quarters of the City. Yesterday it was as quiet as ever, and the only trace of the excitement that had been caused by the almost unparalleled robbery of one of the quietest houses in this quarter on the day before was the presence of a burly guardian of the peace, wearing the uniform of "the finest Police force in the world," who leaned against the fence in front of No. 50 West Eleventh street all day. Detectives Slevin and Henderson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and Detective Von Gerichten, of the Central Office, paid visits to the house during the day and searched patiently for some clue by which they might be able to follow up the robbers, but when questioned as to what they had found, they, with the assumption of mystery habitual with detectives, denied having found anything which would be of any assistance to them in their search.

Mr. Matthias Danser, whose residence it was that was ransacked and robbed on Monday morning, was at home during the day, and in conversation with a TIMES reporter, spoke of his loss in a very philosophical way, although he betrayed great nervousness in his manner. His story, after talking with Mrs. Danser, varied considerably from the story of Monday night, and was even more alarming in its details than was the first narration of facts gathered from Mrs. Danser before she had at all recovered from the terror with which the robbers had inspired her. Mr. Danser said that his wife had been unable to talk with any one except himself, as the physician had ordered that she should be kept as free from excitement as possible, in order that she might recover from the nervousness consequent on the rough treatment she had received on Monday. She is considerably bruised, her neck being black and blue from the effects of the choking administered by the bandits as a persuasive measure, to induce her to tell them where to find the money and bonds of which they were in search. The story of her adventures, as told by her to Mr. Danser, yesterday, was that at about 11:30 in the morning, after her husband and daughter, Miss M. Danser, had gone out, leaving her alone in the house, three young men of respectable appearance stopped in front of the door and critically examined the front of the house. One of them had a blank book in his hand, and seemed to be writing in it with a lead pencil. The other two appeared to be talking in an easy, unconstrained manner, but did not talk very much. They had the air of men who were on business, and when they rapped at the basement door, as they did shortly afterward, she supposed it was in relation to some matter of water rates or taxes of some kind. The business was not a pleasant one, and she hesitated about replying to their summons, as she was alone in the house and did not wish, on account of her age, to discuss business matters. A second knock, however, followed the first, after a short interval, and to this she responded, opening the door for the supposed officials. Their first words, "something about the water," confirmed her supposition, and, with no misgivings, she allowed them to enter, and as they stepped toward the back part of the hall she followed them unsuspectingly. Unobserved by her, one of the three lagged behind after she had closed the hall door, and locked and bolted it securely. As soon as this was done, the other two seized Mrs. Danser by the throat, choking her to prevent any outcry, and holding her so tightly as to overcome any struggles the feeble old lady might make, they bore her up stairs. She was overcome with terror, but had presence of mind enough to refrain from struggling, realizing her utter helplessness, and knowing that the best thing she could do would be to remain passive.

First seeking the rear part of the third story of the house, as being probably the furthest away from any of the neighbors who might chance to overhear them, they looked carefully at the windows to see that they were closed, and then began questioning their victim and threatening her with death if she did not tell them where to find money and bonds. They said over and over again that unless she told them where to find money and bonds they would cut her throat, but the only answer she could make was that she had no money in the house, and, if there were any bonds, she did not know where they were. They continued the threats until they were satisfied either of the truth of her replies or of the uselessness of spending more time in questioning her, when one of the gang went down stairs and admitted some confederates, how many is not known, but Mrs. Danser believes that the entire gang numbered seven.

It is evident from the fact of the repeated demands made by the robbers for information concerning the whereabouts of bonds that they knew that there were bonds kept in the house. Mr. Danser says that the only way they could have known that bonds were kept there was through the facts connected with a former theft of some of the coupons of the same bonds that were stolen on Monday. He says that three months ago a servant girl, then in his employ, who afterward died in St. Luke's Hospital, stole, before leaving the house, some coupons and other papers and a few articles of small value. When he learned of the loss he caused an advertisement to be inserted in several papers offering a reward for the recovery of the coupons, and he thinks that the robbers, seeing the advertisement in the papers, concluded that the bonds were kept in the house. He knew of no other way in which they could have known it, as he had had the bonds since the time he purchased them—before the war—he thinks in 1860. They were of the kind known as Virginia sixes, and although he has not kept very close track of their value, neither wishing to sell nor buy, he believes them to be worth thirty-seven cents on a dollar, which, as the par value of the bonds stolen was $40,000, would make their market value $14,800. After the beginning of the war the payment of the interest on the bonds was stopped, but since then the authorities at Richmond have redeemed the coupons due by an issue of new certificates. Some time ago Mr. Danser sent his coupons through the Citizens' Bank of this City to Richmond for redemption, and received the new certificates, the bonds stolen being of both new and old kinds. They are payable to bearer, and consequently as negotiable as a bank bill.

While Mrs. Danser was guarded by the two men who remained with her when the third went down to admit their confederates, she was bound with a rope which was improvised by tearing in pieces a shirt of Mr. Danser's. With this her ankles were tightly fastened to a bed-post, and with other parts of the shirt she was blindfolded and gagged, and a pair of handcuffs, of the new patent kind, were fastened so tightly on her wrists as to cause her no little pain. She complained of the pain a few minutes afterward, having managed to slip the gag from her mouth. The handcuffs were loosened by one of the gang, who is the only one whom Mrs. Danser thinks she could identify. She describes him as tall and well-mannered. The gag was, however, replaced, and she was forced to listen, while utterly powerless, to the ravages of the robbers as they broke and destroyed everything in their reach in the search for the bonds, which they at length found. A number of New-York Central Railroad bonds were found by them, and, being payable only to Mr. Danser, were tossed aside and scattered over the floor.

The ransacking of the house, and Mrs. Danser's escape, were told at length in yesterday's TIMES. The only clues which the Police profess to have obtained, so far, are the book and handcuffs referred to, and a hatchet, which was used in breaking and prying open doors and drawers. The handcuffs are of the latest patent, but are spotted with rust, and look as though they might have been worn by some prisoner who had broken jail. They differ very slightly from the handcuffs used by the Police. The keys of the latter did not fit those worn by Mrs. Danser, which in consequence, had to be filed off. The hatchet is an ordinary one, which has also seen rough service, and the handle is broken off near the head, probably in prying open a door. The book is a cheap blank-book, with stiff paper covers, and every vestige of writing, excepting some half a dozen figures in lead pencil on the inside of the cover, has been carefully torn out. All before page 17 and all after page 98 are torn out, and a portion of the white paper pasted on the inside of the cover is carefully torn off, as if some name had been inscribed there. The book is about twenty inches long by six wide, and half an inch thick.

Although this happened in the middle of the day, and the robbers probably left the house about noon, none of the neighbors profess to be able to give any information about them. The Police say that it is likely some of the neighbors may have seen things which might prove valuable clues, but that a natural dislike to being mixed up with the affair may prevent them from offering their testimony. The news of the robbery was not reported at Police Head-quarters for six hours after its occurrence.

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday afternoon, a report was received from the Inspector of the board, stating that he had visited Diamond and Coenties Reefs, and as a result of the dredging there was now twenty-two feet of water upon the shoals at low water. A communication was read from the Police Commissioners asking that some place be designated below the Narrows and west of the East Bank for the deposit of City refuse. The Secretary was instructed to reply that the board were unable to do this, and recommended that provision be made to have such matter taken out to sea. The contract for removing the sunken schooner Saugatuck, lying off the foot of South Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D., was awarded to E. R. Lowe.

AN INVALID LADY ATTACKED.

A MAN PRETENDING TO BE A SANITARY INSPECTOR VISITS HER—HE ASSAULTS HER FIERCELY AND ROBS HER OF $50—A GOOD DESCRIPTION OF THE THIEF GIVEN TO THE POLICE.

Another outrageous robbery, attended with violence, and in which the perpetrator was successful in making his escape with his booty, occurred yesterday afternoon. The details of the case resemble in a remarkable degree the circumstances surrounding the robbery at the house of Mr. Matthias Danser, in West Eleventh street, on Monday morning, and it is possible that both crimes were perpetrated by the same gang of desperate robbers. The victim of the latest exploit of these bold ruffians, who seem intent on demonstrating the case with which they can commit robberies and escape, is Mrs. Hannah Van Slyke, a woman about fifty-five years of age, who, with her family, lives on the first floor of No. 4 Mangin street, near Grand street, in the Thirteenth Ward. The Van Slyke family consists of four persons, who occupy the entire first floor of the house in Mangin street. Mr. Benjamin Van Slyke is a hard-working calker, and his two grown-up sons work in a ship-yard within a few blocks of his residence. The house in which they live is an old-fashioned three story brick dwelling, each floor being occupied by a different family. Along the north side of the house runs an alley, near the end of which is a gate which leads into a small garden in the rear of Mrs. Van Slyke's kitchen. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Van Slyke, who has been an invalid for a number of years, suffering from a disease of the lower limbs, was seated in an arm-chair in the kitchen tranquilly sewing, when she noticed a young man pass up the alley. He passed through the gate leading into the garden, and thence stepped into the kitchen. The stranged was apparently about twenty-two years, of very gentlemanly and prepossessing appearance and very neatly attired. He wore a dark suit of fashionable make, and a straw hat trimmed with a black ribbon. The intruder said that he was a Sanitary Inspector of the Board of Health, and had come to inspect the premises. Although there had been several young men at the house during the past two weeks on similar errands, the old lady did not suspect anything wrong, but proceeded quietly with her sewing. The stranger, after looking about for a few moments, remarked that everything appeared so clean and neat about the place that he would not examine the cellar, but would leave that portion of his inspection for some other occasion. He then took a chair and sat down opposite to Mrs. Van Slyke, with his back to the door leading into the garden. He entered into conversation with the lady on various topics, and Mrs. Van Slyke was very favorably impressed with his engaging manners and agreeable conversation. He noticed two Spitz dogs playing about the room, and he stroked and petted them for a few moments. All this time Mrs. Van Slyke, unsuspicious of any nefarious designs on the part of her agreeable visitor, continued her sewing. The stranger asked her who the proprietor of the house was, and, as she was about to reply, he sprang upon her with the ferocity of a tiger, and seizing her by the throat with both hands, endeavored to strangle her. So sudden was the attack Mrs. Van Slyke could not give any alarm, and her assailant pressed her throat so tightly with his hands that blood soon came pouring from her nose and mouth. The ruffian then released her, and she felt him fumbling about her clothes. In a moment she saw him going toward the front part of the house, and then gave one loud scream and swooned away. The robber endeavored to make his escape from the room, but one of the dogs observing the assault upon his mistress seized him by the leg and materially retarded his efforts to escape. The ruffian picked up a piece of iron used as a stove-lid lifter and threw it at the dog, but without effect, as the dog held on apparently more determined than ever to hold him until some person arrived to take him into custody. The thief then got hold of a thick billet of wood and struck the dog on the back with it. The animal then released his captive, and the latter made his exit in the same manner in which he had entered the house. The screams and the noise of the scuffle attracted the attention of Mrs. Thompson, an old lady, who lives on the second floor of the house, and she proceeded down stairs, but by the time she entered the kitchen the robber had made his escape. Finding Mrs. Van Slyke in a swoon, Mrs. Thompson gave an alarm, and several of the neighbors rushed into the apartments, followed quickly by a patrolman of the Thirteenth Precinct Police. Mrs. Van Slyke soon recovered consciousness, and made a statement substantially as printed above. On making an examination she discovered that she had been robbed of $50. This money was in an old pocket which was suspended from her waist between her skirt and the short jacket she wore. It was in greenbacks and was wrapped in a piece of newspaper.

Mrs. Van Slyke, when visited by a TIMES reporter last evening, did not seem to be suffering much from the attack which had been made upon her. She bears the marks of the struggle about her neck. When attacked Mrs. Van Slyke wore a pair of gold spectacles, and after the ruffian had escaped they were found, bent out of shape, in a corner of the room. The lady is able to give a very accurate description of the young man who had assaulted and robbed her. Capt. Clinchy, of the Thirteenth Precinct, on being informed of what had occurred, made an investigation, and informed Supt. Walling. Several of the Central Office detectives have been detailed to "work up" the case, but up to a late hour last night had not obtained any clue to the robber, except the description furnished by the victim.

SALE OF BLOODED HORSES.

A peremptory sale of high-bred, blooded horses, carriages, wagons, harness, blankets, robes, &c., was made yesterday morning at Charles C. Duff's Stable, No. 3 Neilson place. Although the horses were all of superior stock and breed they brought very poor prices indeed. The following is the complete list of the sale and prices: Brown trotting mare, 15½ hands high, and six years old; sired by Rysdick's Hambletonian, bred by Jacob Smith, of Orange County, and warranted to trot in 2:35, $500; fine gray gelding, sired by Pilot, fifteen and a half hands high, seven years old, and warranted to trot in 2:50, $165; Bay gelding Billy Allen, sired by Ethan Allen, of the Hambletonian mare, Lady Mills, and at present having a record of 2:36, $285; the handsome black gelding Duke, sired by Flying Cloud, sixteen hands high, six years old, was bred in Kentucky by Col. Clay, and purchased at the Kentucky State Fair for $1,200, $230; the sorrel gelding Frank, sired by Jupiter, dam a Star mare, sixteen hands high and six years old, $205; (both the above horses have been driven together, and can trot a mile in three minutes) A handsome bay gelding, sired by Alexander's Abdallah, and bred in Kentucky, fifteen and three-fourths hands high, eight years old, and warranted to trot three heats inside of 2:35, $140; brown Hambletonian gelding, sired by Major Winfield, of the dam Patchen, six years old and fifteen and half hands high, $150; the fast, dark, steel-gray colt Centennial, foaled July 3, 1870, and was got by Schuyler Colfax, dam Hoagland's Messenger. He was bred and raised at Babylon, Long Island, by the late Mayor Havemeyer, who paid $1,000 for him when but one year old, warranted to show a mile and repeat better than 2:40 on any track, $325; and a lady's saddle-pony, fourteen and a half hands high and nine years old, $100. The auction concluded with the sale of several carriages, phaetons, &c., which brought fair prices.

A THREE-MILE BOAT RACE.

A boat race came off on Gowanus Bay yesterday afternoon between James H. Barton, of South Brooklyn, and Richard Hall, of Staten Island. The distance was three miles—one mile and a half to a stake-boat and return. The stakes were $200 a side. There was much interest evinced in the affair, and a large crowd assembled to witness the race. In the betting Hall was the favorite at fifty to forty. Messrs. J. Kane and H. Humphries were judges for Barton, and Messrs. T. Camp and R. Raynor for Hall. Mr. H. Powell was referee. Both men were in good condition, having for the past two weeks been preparing for the contest. Barton stands five feet seven inches, and weighed 148 pounds. Hall stands five feet nine inches in height and weighed 150 pounds. At 1:30 the boats rowed to the starting point. Barton won the toss for position and took his place next the shore. At 1:40 P. M. all was ready and Mr. Powell gave to signal to "Go." Hall's blades caught the water first, and he quickly propelled his frail craft in front of his opponent's. After rowing about half a mile Barton began to put on steam, and when within two hundred yards of the upper stake-boat came up with Hall. An exciting struggle then ensued, but Hall kept the lead and turned the stake-boat two lengths ahead of his opponent, at 1:54:30, rowing the first mile and a half in 14 minutes and 30 seconds. Before Barton had rounded the stake-boat Hall's boat was straightened for home and he was three lengths ahead, which he maintained to the finish, and won. Barton rowed a capital stern race and was beaten by only three lengths. The race was awarded to Hall amid loud cheers. Time, 26 minutes, 58½ seconds. Hall came in very much fatigued, while Barton was completely "pumped out."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Arminie Society gave a picnic and Summer-night's festival at Dittmar's Park, Hudson City, yesterday.

Arrangements are in progress for a wrestling match for $2,500 a side and the championship of America, between Prof. J. Baur, the French champion, now in San Francisco, and Major J. H. McLaughlin, the champion of America, now a resident of Detroit, Mich.

The following foreign mails were despatched yesterday from the New-York Post Office: Per steam-ship Wyoming, for Queenstown and Liverpool, 31,945 letters and thirty-six bags of newspapers; per steam-ship City of Havana, for Havana, 4,147 letters and six bags of newspapers.

Mary Chapman, aged thirty-two, of No. 102 Washington street, while intoxicated yesterday morning, attempted to jump into the water at Pier No. 4, North River, with a child in her arms, but was prevented from carrying out her design by Officer Smith, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The woman was locked up.

The various Captains of Police in this City were served yesterday with subpœnas to appear before the Legislative Committee on the increase of crime, summoning them to appear before the committee at their session on Friday next. They will be subjected to a rigid examination, and the session promises to be a highly interesting one.

On Saturday last, at the roll-call on board of the White Star steam-ship Germanic, Daniel Scott, a sailor employed, failed to answer to his name, and the ship left without him. Yesterday his body was found in the slip at the foot of West Tenth street, and was taken to the Morgue. He is supposed to have fallen overboard accidentally.

The refinement of cruelty was well illustrated yesterday on Nassau street by a person who placed a young dog, carefully tied up in paper sacks, in such a spot on the streets as to insure its being run over by the passing teams. There were many interested witnesses, but seemingly none attached to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

An unsealed letter, containing three canceled drafts for $1,000, $600, and $500 respectively, was received by the Philadelphia mail at the New-York Post Office yesterday. The letter was addressed to Messrs. Hicks & Lewis, Wellsville, N. Y., and was from the Philadelphia National Bank, and had been mailed in that condition. It was stamped, "Received at the New-York Post Office, unsealed," and was duly forwarded to its destination.

It is understood in sporting circles that the championship in the game of five-pin pool is soon to be settled in a contest between Mr. Tim Flynn, of this City, and Mr. Burleigh, a Western player of considerable note. Both men are experienced players, and the friends of the former are particularly anxious to bring about the match. It is proposed that it shall be a "freeze-out" game for $2,500—$50 a ball, and $50 for each "burst," and there is every probability that the necessary arrangements will be made within a few days.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $322,014 01, deposited in twelve city banks.

Dudley Bulger, who was run over on Atlantic avenue on Monday, died yesterday in the City Hospital.

John Kellog, of Tomkins avenue, falsely represented to Harriman Burman that he was authorized to collect $75 rent for a restaurant rented by the latter. Kellog was arrested and held for examination.

In Justice Morse's court yesterday, James Howden, of No. 393 Water street, New-York, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a gold watch from Joseph Laing, of No. 34 Clermont avenue, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Caterpillars are again beginning to make their appearance in great numbers on the shade trees of the city. This is said to be owing to the fact that unwise people feed the English sparrows from the houses, and that the birds therefore refuse to eat the caterpillars.

An unexampled increase in the admissions to the Alms-house and Nursery is reported during the present Summer. Each day fifteen persons on an average are admitted. At this time of year it is unusual to have more than one application for admission each day.

On Monday, as already reported in THE TIMES, an order was served on the Conway sisters directing them to show cause why they should not be ejected from the Brooklyn Theatre. The defendants were to have appeared in court yesterday, but the case was adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

James McCauley, Philip Tigh, James Sheflin, Thomas Kelly, and Peter Nolan were held to answer by Justice Semler yesterday on a charge of detaining a girl named Williams and attempting to assault her in a liquor saloon under the Justice's court during Monday night. All the parties had spent the day together at a picnic.

An organ concert will be given in the Central Baptist Church, Williamsburg, to-morrow evening—an opening of the grand organ just completed for the church, and built by George Jardine & Son, of this City. The programme of the evening will include many favorite selections of sacred and operatic music, in which George W. Morgan, organist of Brooklyn Tabernacle, Edward G. Jardine, of St. James Church, New-York, and Mrs. Josie Johnson, will take part. A feature of the programme will be the representation on the organ of a thunder storm, intended to show the great scope of the instrument.

LONG ISLAND.

Beachen Christian, of Mulberry street, New-York, who attempted to murder Officer Funty while being conveyed to the Astoria Jail, and who, in the struggle, bit off the officer's upper lip, was yesterday taken to Hempstead and lodged in the County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was heavily chained in one of the lower cells of the jail.

Michael Dunn, a resident of Hunter's Point, was taken suddenly ill on Saturday evening last, and a doctor being called in, pronounced the man to be suffering from small-pox. Sanitary Inspector Taylor was notified, and having previously made arrangements with the New-York authorities for the transfer of small-pox patients to Blackwell's Island, he informed Dunn that he would be compelled to remove him thence. This so worried him that he became suddenly worse, and it was deemed dangerous to remove him while in this condition. He continued to grow worse, and repeatedly entreated his family to protect him in case any attempt was made to remove him. He continued to grow worse until Monday night, when he died, it is said, of pure fright.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A passenger stage line has been established between Peekskill and Jefferson Valley, via Shrub Oak, running every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The American Rifle Association of Mount Vernon expect to establish a permanent and excellent rage, where they can have shooting matches at 1,000 yards. The site is on Mr. Drake's farm, about half a mile north-west of Pelhamville.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday morning the body of an unknown woman was found off the new boarding station, Clifton, Staten Island. She was about five feet six inches in height, and dressed in a brown water-proof cloak, with brown linen dress, and black lasting gaiters. The body was taken in charge by Mr. Oates, of Stapleton, where it awaits identification. Coroner Sea will hold an inquest to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charles J. Marryatt gave bail in $1,000, yesterday, in the Hudson County Court, to answer a charge of perjury.

The census now being taken in Paterson indicates an increase of 5,000 over that taken in 1870. The total population of the city is probably 40,000 or 45,000.

Late on Monday night John Mecken, a well-known citizen of Newark, fell dead in Market street. He was a machinist, and leaves a wife and two children.

The men employed in McGrath's quarry, at Guttenberg, are out on strike. They demand an increase of $2 per thousand street-blocks on the $16 they were receiving.

By the reports of a census-taker now at work in Hoboken, it appears that since 1870 the population of the city has increased from 25,000 to about 31,000 souls.

The examination of John Moran, charged with poisoning Mary Fallon with Paris green, has been postponed until Monday next by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Hudson County.

The probate of the will of the late Henrietta Davis was up for argument before the Essex County Orphans' Court yesterday on a caveat. It is claimed that Mrs. Davis was insane at the time she made her will.

During the year ending June 30 ult. twenty-four vessels cleared for foreign ports from the port of Newark, and thirty-three entered from foreign ports. The value of direct importations was $18,765, and of domestic exports $10974.

Charles Snipschecker, a vagrant, attempted to hang himself yesterday, at Guttenberg. He entered a barn, fastened one end of a rope around a beam, and made a noose in the other end, into which he inserted his head, pulled the knot tight, and leaped off the beam. His neck was not broken, and he was dying by strangulation when his groans attracted the attention of a passer-by, who entered the barn and cut him down. He was angry at the interference of his savior.

Thomas Lusty, who was stabbed in an affray in Lafayette, Jersey City, some days ago, has been discharged from the City Hospital convalescent, and was yesterday held to bail to appear against his assailants.

The Orange Common Council will at once commence suit against the Firemen's Insurance Company, of Newark, to recover $400 insurance on the small-pox hospital of that place, which was burned on July 22, 1874.

Thomas Moore, aged fifteen years, was yesterday sentenced to the Essex County Penitentiary for stabbing August Lippert, a companion. Upon receiving his sentence the youthful desperado fainted in his father's arms.

Charges of neglect of duty, insubordination, and inefficiency have been preferred against John J. Fell, Chief Engineer of the Orange Fire Department. The matter is in the hands of a committee of the Common Council of that place for investigation.

School Superintendent Dickinson reports that the total register of the public schools of Jersey City the day before vacation was 8,896. The average attendance during June was 8,434, and the average percentage of pupils, 84-100.

George Parks, a laborer, working on a schooner lying at the foot of Eleventh street, Hoboken, suffered a compound fracture of the leg yesterday by the falling of a coal bucket upon him. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Another cannon has been stolen in New-Jersey. This time it is an old 12-pound Revolutionary relic belonging to Salem County. It was fired on July 4, and then put away, but now it is missing and no one appears to know where it is gone to.

John Van Voort, of West Hoboken, whose head was crushed by a ball bat in the hands of John Barrett, is rapidly sinking, and his physicians have given strict orders that no one shall be allowed to disturb him. Barrett is still at large. He is wanted on a charge of threatening to shoot a music teacher.

Detective Stainsly yesterday arrived in Newark with Ebenezer Francis, Jr., whom he arrested in New-Haven, Conn., whence he had followed him from Newark. Francis is charged with forging his father's name to $450 worth of paper, which was honored at the State National Bank. William B. Mott, the Cashier of the bank, is the complainant.

The Common Council of Kearny have ignored a petition of two-thirds of the citizens of the township for the organization of a Police force, but the people are aroused and mean to prevail. A new petition has been circulated and numerously signed, and will be presented at the next meeting of the board.

There are 650 prisoners in the New-Jersey State Prison. Ten convicts were pardoned at the last session of the Court of Pardons, and the terms of imprisonment of twenty-nine others will expire this month. The work in the shoe-shop has ceased, and the convicts are compelled to remain in their cells.

Bernard Driscoll, a laborer, while employed in coaling a steam-boat at the Long Dock, Jersey City, yesterday, was fatally injured by a coal-bucket which fell upon his head, crushing in the skull. The accident was caused by the inability of the man in charge of the guy ropes to manage them. Driscoll is in St. Francis Hospital. He has a wife and child.

Coroner Reinhardt will hold an inquiry into the death of an unknown man, whose body was found in the Hackensack Meadows, near what is known as the "Mosquito Hotel." People in this house say they saw two Italian tramps knock the man down and did not see him arise afterward. The body is that of a laboring man, and robbery does not appear to have been the incentive for the crime, as the effects of the dead man do not appear to have been touched.

Six brick-layers, James Brannon, William Rowan, William C. Donohue, Edward Kelly, James Doolan, and James Dooley repaired to a sand-bank in the suburbs of Jersey City yesterday, to settle a dispute by an appeal to arms, according to the rules of the prize ring. They were caught in the act by Officer Rees, of the Jersey City Police, and were marched to the lock-up by him, at the muzzle of a revolver. They are held to answer.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 13.—Christopher Stoddard, who shot and killed Officer Baxter, while the latter was attempting to arrest him, on the 3d of May last, was to-day sentenced to imprisonment for life.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Canada, from London.—Thomas Lovelock, wife, and two daughters, Miss M. L. P. Firmin, Mrs. H. Sangster, Mme. A. M. Abbott, Mrs. Pearce and two children, Mrs. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Oakes, Mrs. Linnell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Knevett and child, Mrs. Moore, M. and Mme. Alex. de Labrousse and two children, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. H. H. Wheaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Killock, Mrs. Cornwell, Mr. and Mrs. James King and three children, William King, Louis King, Mrs. J. E. Gray, Mrs. G. W. Rossiter, Fred Tyler, C. B. Millner, P. M. Finkelstein, Theodore Thorne, Thomas Ryan, K. Rolsdon, A. Lovelock.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:40 | Sun sets....7:30 | Moon sets..1:04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..4:03 | Gov. Island..4:52 | Hell Gate...6:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, July 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Alps, Ferguson, Aux Cayes, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Wyoming, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Experiment, Allen, Philadelphia.

Ship Twilight, Gates, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Hellas, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.; Arrid, (Russ.,) Heetzberg, Cronstadt, Russia, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Acadian (Br.,) Ferris, Antwerp, Belgium, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Favorite, Woodward, Georgetown, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Victoria, Sanders, Georgetown, Dem., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Emeline, (Br.,) Callahan, St. John's, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.; Valencia, Richardson, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Stella, (Br.,) Ray, Belfast, Ireland, Snow & Burgess; Spray Bloom, (Br.,) Ganion, Waterford, Ireland, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Nellie, Higgins, Frederickstadt, St. Croix, D. W. I., Roche Bros. & Co.; La Racheie, (Ital.,) Cacace, Gloucester, Eng., James Henry.

Schrs. Sarah Elizabeth, Lewis, Providence; W. L. Scull, Barrett, Philadelphia; Cabot, Ellis, Boston; Good Will, (Br.,) Roberts, Harbor Island, Bah., J. Eneas; Ridgewood, Johnston, Georgetown and Port Bluff, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Rosalie, (Br.,) Albury, Nassau, N. P., J. Eneas.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London, June 30, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. July 5, lat. 47 40, lon. 28 15, passed a Spanish bark, bound E., showing signal letters H. D. P. T.; 12th, lat. 40 38, lon. 66 23, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 40 35, lon. 66 29, passed a Wilson Line steamer bound E. The C. brings 47 cabin and 79 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg June 30, and Havre July 3, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had westerly winds, with much fog, the entire passage: July 2, lat. 45 48, lon. 40 08, passed an Inman steamer bound E. The F. brings 325 passengers.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool June 30, and Queenstown July 1, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Amerique, (Fr.,) Pouzolz, Havre July 3, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, July 10, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Lammermoor, (of Liverpool,) Duncan, Calcutta 102 ds., with mdse. to Wood, Payson & Colgate—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co.

Bark R. P. Buck, Curtis, Mazatlan 111 ds., with dye-wood to George Howes & Co.; no date, N. of Pernambuco, spoke brig Alfred, from Montevideo, for New-York or Baltimore.

Brig Fido, (Ger.,) Hinken, Rio Grande do Sul 54 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Mary Knowlton, McKee, St. Marc 11 ds., with logwood and honey to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig James Crosby, Jones, Fall River. Is anchored off Hart Island.

Schr. Grace Andrews, (of Thomaston,) Andrews, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Marcia, Reynolds, Westerdyke, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello 10 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., and 10 passengers to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Schr. J. D. Robinson, Glover, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. J. P. Cake, Sovy, Virginia.

Schr. W. A. Low, Pearce, Virginia.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. A. H. Howe, Newbury, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Irvine, (of Eastport,) Berry, Matanzas, 12 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Rio, Larrabee, Shulee, N. S., 35 ds., with spiling to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. North America, (of Halifax,) Humacoa 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. C. W. Locke, Hammond, Boston.

Schr. Henrietta, Godfrey, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Stokes, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Uncas, Colt, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charter Oak, Gould, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Hueston, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sallie W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Stewart, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary Francis, Matthews, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, for Liverpool; City of Havana, for Havana; G. W. Elder, for Baltimore; ship Northampton, for London; barks Joseph Baker, for Genoa; Pauline, for Stettin; Elsinore, for Bristol; Harriet S. Jackson, for Glasgow; brig Nellie, for Bristol; Schrs. Rosa, Florence and Lillian, and James Ford, for ——.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, July 12.—Sld. brig John Swan, Dickson, N. of Hatteras.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 13.—Sld. for the United States, Argo, Capt. Larsen; Ida, Capt. Roulston; Face Schiaffino, Karnak, Spirito, Blythewood, Marlborough, Langdale, Oscar Second, and Martha N. Hall.

Arr. out on the 10th inst., Fritz, Conquestatore, Alpha, Prudentia, Anna and Bertha, Amazone.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Brage, Medina, Ragnhild, Zio Lorenzo, Elvina, Emma, Capt. Liswell; New-Era, Principe di Napoli, Zelandia, Eagle, Chippewa, Her Majesty, Cartvale, Proteus, Royalist, Ester, Muriel, Monte Tabor, Francisca Bellagamba, and St.

Arr. out on the 13th inst.—Skien, the latter at London; Volpini, C. R. Burgess, Racehorse, Calcutta, Mayflower, Golden Horn, and Ranee.

Also, arr. out—Abby Bacon.

MOVILLE, July 13.—The Allen Line steam-ship Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Montreal June 28, via Quebec July 2, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 13.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Oder, Capt. Oterendorp, from New-York July 3, for Bremen, arr. to-day.

HAMBURG, July 13.—The United States steamer Juniata sld. yesterday.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.
Forty-fourth Semi-annual Statement,
Showing the Condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$3,000,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance	1,862,441 40
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Dividends	271,932 85
Net Surplus	619,840 60
TOTAL ASSETS	$5,754,214 85

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

Cash in banks	$249,535 36
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate, (worth $5,500,000)	2,041,753 19
United States stocks (market value)	2,518,125 00
Bank stocks (market value)	283,423 75
State and City bonds (market value)	76,600 00
Loans on stocks, payable on demand, (market value of securities, $416,462 50).	325,100 00
Interest due on 1st July, 1875	77,234 84
Balance in hands of Agents	157,630 03
Bills receivable	11,369 87
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this office	13,442 81
Total	$5,754,214 85

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after 16th July, 1875.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President,
13th July, 1875.

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